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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIII NO. 247 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

Harijan Leader Repudiates Ambedkar's Move

Congress Cabinet On 'Offices' Issue

'DECISION IMPOLITIC AT THIS STAGE'

Rajen Babu Considers It First-Rate Issue For Plenary Session

MADRAS, Oct. 15.

After five and a half hours' sitting, the Working Committee dispersed at 8-45 to-night to meet again to-morrow morning.

The Working Committee has decided to recommend to the A.I.C.C. that considering the long interval of time that is bound to elapse before the next general provincial elections and the uncertainty of political conditions during this long period, the Committee was of the opinion that it was not only premature but also inadvisable and impolitic to come to any decision at this stage. Therefore, the Working Committee affirmed the resolution of the Working Committee on the subject passed at Wardha.

At the same time, the Committee desired to make it clear that it saw no objection to the question being discussed in the country.

BENGAL MEMBERS DEBARRED

The Committee ratified the extension of time made by the President in the time table for submission of the list of members by the Provinces. The Congress Primary Members enrolled in the Punjab and Sind from June 13 up to the date extended by the President were decided to have been enrolled within the scheduled time.

The Province of Delhi, Utkal and Tamilnad, which have not submitted separate figures to Urban and Rural members as required by the Constitution have been called upon to furnish the required information within October, 31, failing which they will not be entitled to send more than ten delegates which is the minimum number provided for in the constitution.

BENGAL MEMBERS DEBARRED.

The Working Committee deplored the attitude of the Executive of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee on the question of payment of the Provincial subscription and regretted that no choice was left to it but to enforce the constitution and debar the members of the A.I.C.C. from Bengal from the next and subsequent meeting of the A.I.C.C.

The Committee also authorised the President to fix up the quota of delegates from Bengal after taking such steps as he thought fit in view of the complaints received by him regarding the list of Primary Congress Members from Bengal.

INDIANS IN BURMA.

The Committee heard Mr. Dadachanji from Burma who has given notice of a resolution for the A.I.C.C. regarding the position of Indians in Burma and the position of the Burma Provincial Congress Committee so far as the Congress is concerned in view of the impending separation.

The Committee will meet again to-morrow at 8 a.m.

CONGRESSMEN AND OFFICES

Full Freedom For Propaganda In Favour Or Against

MADRAS, Oct. 15.

The prevailing opinion seems to be that the Working Committee should not commit itself at this stage to any decision with regard to the question of acceptance or non-acceptance of office under the new Constitution.

LIBERTY FOR PROPAGANDA.

It is learnt that Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya has drafted a resolution which will be discussed at the meeting this afternoon on the above question giving liberty to individual Congressmen to express their opinion either in favour or against office acceptance. But the resolution enjoins upon the Congress Body as a whole not to arrive at any decision, as it is thought premature and even unwise to do so at the present time. The question will be left over for the open session of the Lucknow Congress.

It is very likely that Dr. Pattabhi's resolution will be accepted by the Working Committee this afternoon with minor alterations.

POLICY TOWARDS STATES.

The policy enunciated in regard to States subjects by the Working Committee at Wardha was reiterated. Therefore Mr. Yusuf Meherally's amendment at the A. I. C. C. that the Congress should identify itself with the problem of States Subjects, will be opposed by the official Congressmen, as it is considered that the amendment is a vote of no-confidence on the Working Committee.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTS' STATEMENT.

The "United Press" gathers that Babu Rajendra Prasad will make a statement at the A. I. C. C. meeting on Thursday, further clarifying the Congress Policy in all its implications.

As regards the appointment of a separate Sub-Committee for dealing with States Subjects, the Working Committee disapproved this proposal, because of many practical difficulties. The Congress President is also expected to make a speech explaining what the Working Committee would be able to do in the matter for practical purposes.

BENGAL DISPUTE.

The Bengal Congress dispute is again expected to loom large in the discussions of the Working Committee. It is learnt that Mr. Moitra had a private talk last night with Babu Rajendra Prasad and the two General Secretaries in this connection. It is understood that nothing definite has yet come out of the talk which might be resumed again. It could not be ascertained whether the proposal of making Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose as the sole arbitrator in the dispute will be accepted by the Working Committee or not.—United Press.

LEAVE IT TO LUCKNOW

MADRAS, Oct. 15.

Babu Rajendra Prasad interviewed by a press representative said that personally he would not like a decision to be reached at Madras, as this first rate issue was pre-eminently one for the Congress to decide, and it was not right that either the Working Committee or the A. I. C. C. should come to a final decision on the matter before the Congress.—A.P.

Italian Plans For Offensive

ARMOURED CARS AND TANKS ADVANCE

Abyssinians Lie In Wait In Hilly Country; Flank Attack Prospects

ITALIAN ARMY CHIEF AT MASSAWA

(Special Cable.)

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 15.

(4-17 p.m.)

Unofficial reports from Makale state that Italians are using a number of tanks and armoured cars in advance across the plain between Hauzien and Abaro to the south-east of Adowa, and Ras-Seyoum's vanguard is astonished at the speed of the Italian tanks and armoured cars, and is avoiding action.

It is anticipated that the Ethiopians will offer resistance in the hilly country north-west or north-east of Makale. 20,000 fresh troops from Wallego arrived at Addis Ababa. Reinforcements are arriving in such numbers that the Emperor may order some to proceed to their homes owing to insufficiency of arms.

It is unofficially reported that Ras Seyoum received reinforcements from the South, but is still refusing to give battle and is retiring towards Makale. Ras Seyoum is co-operating with Ras Kassa, whose troops crossed the river Takaze and are now concentrating near Ciarisiga, according to news from a reliable source. Takaze lies west of Aksum; therefore, the presence of large Abyssinian forces threatens the Italian right flank in the event of Italian advance towards Makale.

MUNITION DUMP BOMBED?

ROME, Oct. 15.

(11-40 hours).

It is stated that three aeroplanes which returned from flight in South Makale bombed a munition dump and saw a high column of smoke arising from it. The Abyssinian replied with rifle fire and shrapnel.

Italian circles at Adowa report that rebellion has broken out in Goggian (?Gojjam) against the local chief.—Reuter.

ITALIANS ENTER AKSUM

ROME, Oct. 15.

(5-0 p.m.)

Italians entered Aksum at 7-15 this morning.—Reuter.

LAVAL AWAITING IL DUCE'S TERMS

PARIS, Oct. 15.

Nothing reliable has yet transpired with regard to talks of M. Laval with British and Italian Ambassadors yesterday but it is admitted in French quarters that M. Laval is persistently insisting on diplomatic action in favour of conciliation. As secrecy is essential it is impossible to confirm the Fresh newspaper report that M. Laval is awaiting Signor Mussolini's minimum terms.

A. I. C. C. MEETING ON 17th.

MADRAS, Oct. 15.

The All-India Congress Committee meets at 9 a.m. on October 17 at the Congress House. The agenda has not yet been drawn up, but will be settled by the Working Committee by to-morrow evening.—A.P.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu opens the Madras Women's Conference on October 19.

S.S. "Ellora," the hospital ship left for East Africa on Sunday.

In The League

No Compensation For Sanctions

Sacrifices For Peace Are Well Worth It, Says Sgr. Cantos

(Special Cable)

GENEVA, Oct. 15.

After Sgr. Cantos (Spain) had been elected Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Mutual Assistance so renamed (instead of Compensation Sub-Committee) with the object of showing the means that are to be found for lightening on certain countries the sacrifices. He explained that there was no idea of certain countries obtaining compensation from others. "We are all called upon to make sacrifices with a view to the restoration of peace which is well worth it. Peace demands fewer sacrifices than war, but in conformity with Art. XVI we must reach an agreement in order to minimise the loss and inconvenience."

The Committee decided that statistics of Italy's trade with foreign countries should be prepared and presented at to-morrow's meeting.

AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN'S THREAT TO FRANCE

PARIS, Oct. 15.

"We are astonished and shocked by the apparent hesitation and egoistical considerations which seem to characterise the French conduct in the affair," is the statement attributed to Sir Austen Chamberlain in an interview published in Paris "Le Soir", in which he declared that to maintain the League Covenant, Britain was ready to take up her position by the measure which might be necessary, of whatever character they might be.

Sir Austen emphasised that Britain was actuated by the Covenant and not by special interests, and declared that if other nations who are signatories to the Covenant failed in their obligations at this decisive hour Britain would consider herself released from her obligations.—Reuter.

EMBARGO AND BOYCOTT

Committee Prepares List Of Articles

GENEVA, Oct. 15.

A list of commodities necessary to enable Italy to continue hostilities is compiled by the economic Sub-Committee which is considering restrictive action. The articles are divided into two groups, namely, those like petrol, coal and cotton which are largely drawn from non-member States, and those like iron, manganese, some minerals and rarer metals like Tungsten Wolfram, of which source is practically entirely in the hands of the members of the League.

Nothing is likely to be done in the first category, until non-members can be consulted, but recommendation for immediate action is likely to be in the second group.

The Committee will discuss the question of boycott of Italian exports to-morrow.—Reuter.

ON WAR FRONT

Fierce battle is reported in the South-East of Abyssinia, where Italians and Somalis are engaged in fierce clash.

* * * *

Many casualties are reported on both sides.

* * * *

Italian advance to Gerlogubi is held up at Gerohai by torrential rains that have made movements of the troops impossible.

THE OGADEN FRONT.

The Italian advance from Gerlogubi to Gorahai has been suspended on account of heavy rains.

With further advances into the interior along this front, the most fateful fight will commence.

Gen. Wahid Pasha, who repelled the Allies at Dardanelles during the Great War, is in charge of the Ethiopian armies. He has built up fortresses and erected high barbed wire entanglements along the front. One of the fortresses, which he built on the Webbe Shibeli river bank, is called "The Dardanelles."

The Ogaden front is notorious for malaria and for miles crags and thorny brambles are all that could be seen. Water wells are few and far between, and the crisis may develop, if the Ogaden tribes are deprived of their wells, which come under Italian protection.

CONVERSION IS NO CURE

Harijans' Lives Are Intertwined With Caste Hindus

MAHATMA'S APPEAL TO DR. AMBEDKAR

Religion Is Not A Cloak To Be Changed At Will

—Mahatma Gandhi

WARDHA, October 15.

Interviewed by the Associated Press representative regarding Dr. Ambedkar's speech, Gandhi ji said, "The speech attributed to Dr. Ambedkar seems unbelievable. If however, he has made such a speech and the Conference had adopted the resolution complete severance from Hinduism and acceptance of any faith that would guarantee equality I regard both as unfortunate events, especially when one notices, despite isolated events to the contrary, untouchability on its last legs.

RELIGION IS ETERNAL.

I can understand the anger of a high-souled and highly educated person like Dr. Ambedkar over atrocities such as were committed in Kawitha and other villages.

But religion is not like house or cloak which can be changed at will. It is more an integral part of one's self than of one's body. Religion is the tie that binds one to one's creator and whilst the body perishes as it has to, religion persists even after death.

If Dr. Ambedkar has any faith in God I would urge him to assuage his wrath and reconsider his position and examine his ancestral religion on its own merits and not through the weaknesses of its unfaithful followers.

HARIJANS WON'T LISTEN.

"Lastly, I am convinced, change of faith by him and those who passed the resolution would not serve the cause which they have at heart for millions of unsophisticated illiterate Harijans would not listen to him and them when they have disowned their ancestral faith, especially when it is remembered that their lives for good or evil are inter-twined with those of Caste Hindus."—A. P.

Made Up My Mind To Change My Religion

—Dr. Ambedkar

BOMBAY, October 15.

"What religion we shall belong to have not decided; what ways and means we shall adopt, we have not thought out; but we have decided one thing, and that after due deliberations and with deep conviction, that Hindu religion is not good for us," declared Dr. Ambedkar when shown by the Associated Press representative. Gandhiji's comment on his Nasik speech.

"Inequality" he said, "is the very basis of it and its ethics such that the Depressed Classes can never acquire their full manhood. Let none think I have done this in a huff or as a matter of wrath against the treatment meted out to the Depressed Classes at Kavitha village or any other place. It is a deeply deliberated decision. I agree with Gandhiji that religion is necessary, but I do not agree that man have his ancestral religion if he finds that that religion is repugnant to his notions of the sort of religion he needs as a standard for the regulation of his own conduct and as a source of inspiration for his advancement and well-being."

WILL SET AN EXAMPLE

Asked when he proposed to get himself converted and whether it would be an individual action or mass action. Dr. Ambedkar said, "I have made up my mind to change my religion. I do not care if the masses do not come. It is for them to decide. If they feel it is good they will follow me; but on the contrary, if they feel it is not they will not follow my example. My own advice is that Gandhiji should allow the Depressed Classes to chalk out their own line of action. Kavitha does not represent an isolated incident but it is the very basis of the system founded in the ancestral religion of the Hindus."

SRINIVASAN SPEAKS OUT

MADRAS, Oct. 15.

"Conversion to other faiths would weaken the numerical strength of the Depressed Classes and encourage their oppressors. The best advice to be given to the community is they should keep up their strength and fight for their rights and privileges. That would be manly," observes Rao Bahadur R. Srinivasan, Leader of Depressed Classes, in the course of a statement on the resolution advising depressed classes to leave the Hindufold passed by the Nasik Conference.

He added: "The news came to him as a thunderbolt. Let those who were unable to face their enemies and treat them as untouchables emigrate to some country where untouchability did not prevail."—A.P.

OPINION IN ROME

ROME, Oct. 15.

The report that M. Laval has taken the initiative has caused satisfaction but official information on the subject is lacking. It is believed that Italy will do everything possible to assist the settlement compatible with her dignity.

STOP PRESS

AMERICAN BANKERS SAFE

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.

Fears regarding the safety of five American bankers, including the Vice-President of the National City Bank, New York, while hunting in the province of Eastern Sonoro (Mexico) were allayed. The party this morning was reported to have been captured by bandits, but news is now received that they are in the hills and it is stated that no harm has befallen them.—Reuter.

LOCKOUT IN S. WALES MINES?

Sequel To Spread Of Satyagraha To Other Collieries

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The mine dispute may extend to further eleven collieries. In Rhondda Valley, men who descended to the pit in the morning are reported to have intimated their intention to refuse to return to the surface in the afternoon, and in that, event, about nine thousand men will be affected. There are now about 200 Federation men at Nine-mile Point Colliery and 200 at Risca who though taking food, refuse to quit the pits.

The South Wales Miners Federation meets at Cardiff to-morrow and it is stated that unless there is a prospect of settlement, general stoppage of South Wales collieries may be ordered.

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REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

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Wanted cultured Madrasee Shrivaishnava settled-in-life bridegroom of liberal views for Kanya, 20, of good family studied Intermediate. Correspond Box 5006, "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted an experienced B.Com. with Accounts and Audit for East Africa. Salary Shs. 350—25—450. Trial period in Bombay Rs. 100/- per mensem. Apply Uganda Cotton Trading Co. Ltd., 27, Bastion Road, Fort. (4980).

Wanted organisers, agents, secretary, clerks, typists, whole or part-time experienced competent should apply with testimonials. Shakti Insurance Company, Limited, Fort, Bombay. (4995).

Hindu clerk for uptodate Laundry Previous experience and English speaking knowledge essential. Salary Rs. 35 with future prospects. Permanent job. Hard workers with good references need only apply. Box No. 5001 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a clerk apply with qualification cash security required Rs. 200 to Box No. 5000 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a B.Ag. to be trained and appointed as Cane Superintendent for the Behar Sugar Works, Pachrukhi. Salary Rs. 60-10-150 with free quarters. Apply to the Manager, Behar Sugar Works, Pachrukhi (Behar). (1931).

Wanted—A Trained Graduate Lady Superintendent. Pay Rs. 200-10-300. The applications should reach the undersigned by 31st October, 1935. Chairman, Municipal Board, Cawnpore. (1930).

Wanted a first class Mechanical & Electrical Engineer for a mofussil mill. Those with thorough knowledge and previous experience of Turbine working need only apply with copies of testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 4967, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Clerks, Lawyers, overseers, suboverseers, Doctors, Teachers, Engineers and Typists to consult Hastings & Co., Employment Suppliers, Fatehpuri Road, Delhi. (4991).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Open to Engagement. Dyeing, Bleaching and Printing Master, M.Sc., Tech-(Manchester) having practical experience of years and at present working in one of the best fine count cotton mills of Bombay Presidency desires change for better prospects. Best references. Please write to Box No. 4997, "Bombay Chronicle".

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To Let—A Spacious Bungalow No. 182, 186, Khetwadi Lane, No. 11, suitable for Theatrical Parties. Also Rooms at Sri Hari Nivas, Gowalia Tank and at Sri Harisadan, near Prarthana Samaj, Charni Road. Apply to Purshottam Govindji, 62, 66, Vithalwadi, Telephone No. 23518. (5007).

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Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping! Expert Tuition. Moderate Fees. Success Guaranteed. Join Ka'kadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898, by Gopaldas Laldas, Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road. (4948).

Senior Cambridge Institute, Sirdar High School premises, Lamington Road coaches candidates for July Cambridge and Panjab Matriculation examination. Classes regularly conducted. Apply immediately. (1775)

Candidates in Station Master & Commercial courses monthly Allowance paid Upto Rs. 15 Uniform Lodging free India & Abroad Service compulsory. Rules & Selection form on Re. 1. Supdt. Central Telegraph & Railway Duties College, Delhi. (4903)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents and Canvassers for Hubli, Dharwar, Gadag, and Bijapur for a progressive Life Insurance Company. The District is shortly to be organised, and applications should be submitted before the 1st November. Liberal Commissions, and attractive terms. The Navabharat Insurance Company, Ltd., P.O. Box No. 428, Bombay. (5008).

Wanted sound parties as Distributors, Agents for first-hand highly popular Indian Talkies. Full particulars, financial status, reply paid invited. Seth Sohanlal Suda, Patpatian Street, Lahore. (4996).

Wanted Agents.—Splendid pay with commission for disposing floor mats, mattings, carpets, bed mats, etc. Persons able to advance one third value apply to the Coir Mat Stores, Mattancherry, Cochin. (1817)

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

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Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

155. MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

Wanted to purchase in Bombay Suburbs decent small bungalow, with compound, up to Rs. 1.500. Write Bulsara, 240, Hornby Road. (5005).

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GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE RAGHUVANSHI MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, 11-12 Hains Road, Mahaluxmi, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd of October, 1935, at 5-0 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited statement of Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 1935.
2. To appoint Director in place of Mr. Haridas Purshottam who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the Current year and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as may be placed before the Meeting by the chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th October, 1935, to WEDNESDAY, the 30th October, 1935, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
RAVINDRA MAGANLAL & Bros.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th October, 1935.
1936

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

Re: ESTATE OF MRS. ANNA MARIA COUTO ....Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having any claim against the estate of the late ANNA MARIA COUTO, late of Candolim, Bardez Goa, Portuguese Christian, deceased, who died a widow, at Mapuca, Bardez Goa on the 27th day of February, 1927 and Letters of Administration to whose estate were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 30th day of May, 1935, Julio Luis one of the grandsons and next of kin of the deceased, deceased of Bombay the Administrator of the estate of the said deceased, are requested to send in their claims within one month from this date to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Administrator, at their Office in Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, after which date the Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.

And all persons indebted to or holding any Securities or property belonging to the said deceased are hereby required forthwith to pay the amount owing by them and/or to deliver up the said Securities or the property as the case may be to the said Administrator at the Office of the said Attorneys Messrs. LITTLE & CO., at their address aforesaid.

Dated this 16th day of October, 1935.

LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Administrator.
1937.

Public Notices

NOTICE AS TO LOST POLICY

Policy No. 70292 in NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LD., on the life of Mr. SANGAYA RACHAYA VASTARAD, Merchant, Guledgudd, Dist. Bijapur, having been lost, Notice is hereby given that failing any objection to reach the Company within one month of this date from any interested party with production of the policy the Company will proceed in matters pending concerning the policy.

R. G. DAS & CO.,
Managers.
7, Council House St.,
Calcutta.
1938

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

THE UNDERMENTIONED PROPERTIES of Messrs MAMRAJ RAMBHAGAT who carried on business at Hingoli in the name and style of Messrs. Kamalnayan Keshavdeo, will be sold by the Trustees of the estate of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 18th day of October, 1935, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises at Hingoli in the Territories of H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—All those pieces or parcels of land or ground bearing Survey No. 19 and admeasuring 4 acres and 7 Gunthas or thereabouts together with the messuages, tenements, buildings, godowns, outhouses, tanks, wells, gardens, bungalows and Offices, situate thereon and bounded as follows, that is to say: on or towards the East by Government Public Road, on or towards the West by a field owned by Messrs. Kamalnayan Keshavdeo bearing Survey No. 18 and hereinafter, secondly described, on or towards the South by the property owned by the Nagpur Ginning Factory and on or towards the North by the field owned by Maliram Vandrawan. Also together with the Ginning Factory erected thereon known by the name of Kamalnayan Keshavdeo Ginning Factory, containing 44 Gins each of 5 bearings of Platt Brothers Manufacture, one Boiler having a pressure of 130 lbs. manufactured by Marshall and Sons of Lancashire, a Steam Engine of Double Cylinders, manufactured by Messrs. Marshall and Sons, one Oil Engine, manufactured by Patter Brothers and also together with another small Factory of 8 Gins and two Water Pumps (Dunkin) a Lathe Machine, one Rule Cutter together with all parts and articles that may be on the said Factories. The said Ginning Factories are in combination pool and there are 52 Gins in all, 44 worked by Steam Engine and 8 by Oil Engine.

SECONDLY.—ALL that vacant piece of land or field bearing Survey No. 18 (part) and admeasuring 25 Acres and 12 Gunthas or thereabouts together with a well thereon and bounded as follows that is to say:—On or towards the East by the said Factory herein above firstly described, on or towards the West and North by the field of Vandrawan Gulabchand and on or towards the South by the property owned by the Nagpur Ginning Factory.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Malvi Ranchoddas and Co., Attorneys for the Trustees at their office at 41, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 25th day of September, 1935.

MALVI RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for the Trustees of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat.
1860.

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 CASES BOOK-BINDING CLOTH AND 1 CASE LEATHER CLOTH.

By order of Messrs Porm and Co., of Holland and on account and risk of Messrs National Paper Company of 56, Sutar Chawl, Bombay, Messrs Crawford and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, 21st October, 1935, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) 5 cases Book-Binding cloth and 1 case Leather cloth.

25 per cent. cash deposit and delivery to be taken next day by paying the full balance.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Government Auctioneers.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HARIPRASAD VISHNUPRASAD DESAIJI has contracted to sell to a certain of our clients the property hereinafter described, that is to say:—

ALL that the Inami village of Kalam comprised in the Indenture of Mortgage in the Registration Sub-District of Wagra District Broach together with all the lands ..... hereditaments and premises admeasuring about 2429 Acres and 39 Gunthas and bounded as follows, on or towards the East by the Village of Mavsam, on or towards the West partly by the Village of Limdi and partly by the Kesvan, on or towards the South by the Village of Pipalia and partly by the village of Vahial and on or towards the North by the village of Ochhan.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, trust, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make known the same to us in writing at our office in Cama Chambers, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 10 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

Dated this 15th day of October, 1935.

AMBUBHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1939.

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.

Telephone No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES NEAR OLD AGRA ROAD, KURLA.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from the Chief Officer, Kurla City Municipality and on account and at the risk of defaulters of Municipal Taxes in pursuance of the power of sale vested in the Chief Officer under Section No. 106/2 of B. M. B. Act 1925, sell by Public Auction all the Right, Title and Interest in the undermentioned Valuable Immovable Properties on Saturday the 19th day of October 1935 at the undermentioned time on the premises.

SCHEDULES.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

On account and at the risk of Mr. Jan Mahomed Ali Saheb.

All that piece of Leasehold land with buildings situate near Old Agra Road, Kurla, admeasuring 432.97 Square Yards or thereabouts and being Survey No. 277 standing in the Municipal Register in the name of Mr. Jan Mahomed Ali Saheb under Takia Ward House No. 95 and bounded on the North by the Property of Mr. Banamania, on the South by the Property of Mr. Rahim Baken, on the East by his own Property and on the West by open space.

AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

On account and at the risk of Mr. Bhismilla Noormahomed.

All that piece of Leasehold land with the buildings situate near Old Agra Road, Kurla admeasuring 302.74 Square Yards or thereabouts and being Survey No. 277 standing in the Municipal Register in the name of Mr. Bhismilla Noormahomed under Takia Ward House No. 83 and bounded on the North by the Property of Mr. Vanichand Punamchand, on the South by the Property of Mr. Jan Mahomed Ali Saheb, on the East by the Property of Mr. Chotumia Vazirmia and on the West by open space.

AT 4 P.M. (S.T.)

On account and at the risk of Mr. Ali Mohisin Pathan.

All that piece of Leasehold land together with the messuages, standing thereon situate near Old Agra Road, Kurla, containing by admeasurement 588.04 Square Yards or thereabouts and being Survey No. 293 standing in the Municipal Register in the name of Mr. Ali Mohisin Pathan under station Ward House No. 236 and bounded on the North by Public Lane, on the South by the Property of Mr. K. S. Chavan, on the East by Public Lane, and on the West by the Property of Mr. K. A. Irani.

AT 5 P.M. (S.T.)

On account and at the risk of Mr. Fakir Mahomed Usuf.

All that piece of Leasehold land together with the buildings standing thereon situate near Old Agra Road, Kurla, containing by admeasurement 373.75 Square Yards or thereabuts and being Survey No. 301 standing in the Municipal Register in the name of Mr. Fakir Mahomed Usuf under New Mill Ward House No. 446 and bounded on the North by his own Property, on the South by open space, on the East by the Property of Mr. Bhayalal Kashiram and on the West by the Property of Mr. Prayagsingh.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to the Chief Officer, Kurla City Municipality, Kurla or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AT UNCLAIMED GOODS OFFICE, WADI BUNDER, G. I. P. RY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from G. I. P. Railway, Bombay and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 31st October, 1935 at 2 P.M. (S.T.) at G. I. P. Ry. Wadi Bunder. Unclaimed Goods Office, the following unclaimed goods including:

Rice, Toor, Gram, Jawari, Hirda, Cotton Seed, Bowchi Seed, Biscuits, Oilman Stores, Haberdashery, Writing Slates, Machinery, Oodbatties, Cycle parts, Empty jars, Hair oil, country soap, shoes, Stationery, Pickles, Dry Colours, Luggage, Iron Nails, Toys, Electric goods, Gramophone, Iron Pulley, Bars, Grinding Stones, E. I Casks, wooden casks, Iron Bottles, coir ropes, mattings, baskets, iron loops, bars, wooden cases, paper, hemp, rubber tyres, empty tins, sandlewood, gunny bags, C. P. goods, tallow, oil, chunam, bangles, chimneys, carrum board, tarpaulins, greese, etc., etc.

Terms:—50 per cent. deposit or full amount and balance to be paid and delivery to be taken on or before 9th November 1935.

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"Jawani-ki-Hawa"
A BOMBAY TALKIES PRODUCTION
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DEVIKA RANI

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AN EXPERT HOLLYWOOD DIRECTOR MR. HENRY DARGEWITER
Asst. Director
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Mainly About Motion Pictures

Kumari Azurie in "Katl-e-Am," at the Globe.

THE GERMAN ANGLE

Ball Of The Nations

Eberhard Wolfgang Moeller who won the state prize of 1935 has had two of his plays produced in Berlin, which prove him to be a highly talented young author. In the "Deutsches Theatre" the "Panama Scandal" is now running, a drama which was produced for the first time five years ago in Frankfort-on-Main, but which was hardly understood at that time, because it is an attack on the selfishness of party politics. The "Renaissance" Theatre," in the Hurdenbergstrasse produced a play called "Insurrection in Carinthia," the scene of which is the Austro-Slovenian frontier. This play was written nearly ten years ago, when the author was only twenty years old. The "Panama Scandal" is a society play. Scandal follows scandal, when the profiteering of a thoroughly corrupt state is shown up during the building of the Panama Canal. Lesseps, an idealist, who laid no stress on the business and money-earning side, but aimed only at fulfilling a work of civilisation, plays a tragical part, living at a time and among people who thought only of their own profit. To play this tragic part is a difficult task for an actor, but Theodor Loos accomplishes it in a masterly way, showing to the utmost his keen, psychological insight Paul Dahlke and Siegfried Brauer represent in a characteristic manner the astonishing selfishness of these times. And the other actor too, especially Brausewetter, Pfaudler and Skoda, helped to make the play, under the able management of Hilpert, a well deserved success. "Insurrection in Carinthia," unlike the former play, is a drama in which a struggling nation plays the principal part. The Austrian peasant returning home from the war finds his farm utterly neglected and can at first not believe that—as his wife tells him—the old, faithful Slovenian maid-servant is thought to be a traitor. She had betrayed the house and farm to the advancing Slovenians because she was jealous of the peasant's wife. In the subsequent fight of the Carinthia people for their freedom, in which exemplary doggedness and patriotism were shown, the first victim is the peasant's wife, stabbed by the maid-servant. Friedrich Ulmer was excellent as peasant, Margarete Melzer gave the part of the peasant's wife with impressive warmth, and the emotional maid-servant was played by Berta Drews in a characteristically strong manner. Heinz Salfner, always good, played the part of the good-natured old servant, Kaser, exceedingly well. Alfred Bernau manages the whole play with a sure hand, so that this second drama was also well received by the Berlin public.

ECONOMIC COMMONSENSE.

The "Ball of the Nations" is not an international social affair, but a big review-operetta by Paul Beyer and Heinz Hentschke, which was given for the first time in the "Metropol Theatre" in the Behrenstrasse. Here the word "Ball" does not mean merely a dance—although charming dances of all nations in magnificent costumes are woven into the plot—but the "ball of economic common sense" which the young Renius, son of the owner of the world-renowned works, throws to the financial magnates at their conference. This conference develops into a journey through the whole world, with its pleasures great and small, its sorrows and its dreams. Actors' fates and the love of a beautiful Star are sketched. Spain with its wild passions, India in its glittering colours, and in the midst of all one sees a comic figure: the manager of the performers, played by Kurt Seiffert excellently. With his "corpulent butterfly-grace" he takes care that the public has something to laugh at. Carla Carlsen plays, sings and dances the part of the Star with charm and ability, most of the other parts are well represented. The music was written by Fred Raymont.

"DIAMOND PICTURES"

Director G. P. Pawar has started his own concern in the name of "Diamond Pictures" from Dasara Day. He had a great success in his first Indian jungle talkie "Lord of the Jungle" and now for the second time he is starting a semi-jungle picture "Queen of the Jungle."

Lalita Pawar, the renowned star of the Indian screen is the heroine of the picture while Mst. Ganpat Bakre (of Surya fame) Bulbule (of Punjab Kesari fame) Shamrao, the Villian of "Lord of the Jungle and Mst. Dinker (one of the most famous comedian of Marathi Stage) are in the leading roles.

The entire dining room of Marlene Dietrich's new Beverly Hills home has walls of mirrors. In order not to give the effect of a glass house, the Paramount actress has selected mirrors giving a soft gray effect, instead of the usual glaring glass look.

* * * *

Frances Drake, now appearing with Elissa Landi and Paul Cavanagh in "Without Regret" is taking singing lessons.....Maybe she will try those contemplated grand opera films.

Kumari Mehru Visha, the first Khoja girl to become a film actress. She is making her screen debut in "Azadi," a Sri Shakti Movietone Hindi talkie. Ashalata is her screen name.

QUESTION OF THE WEEK

There are enlightened artists and operators in Indian film studios.

Why do they not organise on trade-union lines?

ONLY "EDUCATIONAL" IN AFGHANISTAN

The first cinema has just been opened in Kabul, Afghanistan. Only educational films are being shown at present.

* * * *

Grace Moore's New Musical

Marseilles is now the title of Grace Moore's next musical for Columbia.

* * * *

RUSSIAN FILM PLAN

Russian production units plan to produce three hundred feature-length films during the coming year.

* * * *

Wesley Ruggles, Paramount director, is to have the new bar in his home decorated in the 1890 Mae West motif . . . . It promises to be quite unique.

Kumari Indumati Masurekar in "Sati Sulochana."

MENAKA IN NEW BALLET

At The Regal

The dance recitals shortly to be given at the Regal on the 23rd, 24th and 25th inst. by the world-famous dancer, Menaka, and her company of talented dancers seem bound to attract the dance-loving and the general public. The first of the two programmes announced will be the same given on her Far Eastern tour, which proved to be uncommonly successful with all sections of the audience. The second programme is entirely new and includes the new Indian classical ballet, "Deva-Vijaya Nritya."

The dance and the choreography have been thoughtfully arranged and the music and orchestra are a correlation hitherto unattempted in Indian classical dance. The beautiful costumes have been specially designed by Sjt. Maneshi Dey

A NEW DANCER

Sjt. Ram Narayan, grandson of the famous Maharaj Kaleeka and Beenda of Lucknow represents the traditions of the greatest authorities on and exponents of classical dance in the country. Gifted with beautiful form, this young dancer, just out of his teens, bids fair to be soon on the front ranks of the Indian male dancers. Sjt. Ram Narayan will be making his first appearance in Bombay, at the Regal in Menaka's programme. During Menaka's Far Eastern tour Ram Narayan received the unstinted praise and admiration of critics, artists and connoisseurs in the various countries visited by the company. Sjt Ram Narayan has arranged the new ballet "Deva-Vijaya Nritya," a story dealing with Siva's infatuation over the "Mohini Roop" of Vishnu a mythological theme that lends itself splendidly to dance interpretation. The dances have been especially planned by Ram Narayan, while the choreography is Menaka's

MANIPURI DANCES

The dance programme is varied and the Manipuri dances in the repertoire will be looked forward to with keen interest. Two special dances have been arranged by Sjt. Naba Kumar the famous exponent of the Manipuri dance. His talented son Narendra Kumar will be partner of Menaka.

KATHAKALI DANCE

Kathakali, the west coast dance drama will also be presented by two artists specially brought from South India.

Other items in the programme will be interesting and varied and the solos of Menaka may be expected to maintain as usual their great artistic height. Mohanlal, a disciple of Pandit Sita Ram Misr, is another talented artist in Menaka's company of dancers who deserves special mention.

Ustaad Sakhawat Hussain Khan the famous Sarodist leads the orchestra. Mahboob Ali will manipulate the sanai. Vishnu Shirodekar will be at the tabla. Ambika Majumdar is leader of the orchestra. Kamal Ganguli a very young and gifted musician from Benares will show his skill on different intruments. Menaka will be leaving for Europe with her company on a world tour and no one should miss these recitals.

LATEST NEWS FROM HOLLYWOOD

Sir Guy Standing performed the role of an admiral in "Annapolis Farewell" with great relish . . . He was knighted, you know, for his wartime command of the Dover Patrol, that formidable division of the British Navy.

* * * *

Motion picture photography stands to-day as the most modern touch in church decorations. In a letter received by Cecil B. DeMille at the Paramount Studios, a Methodist minister in Miami, Missouri, requested a still photograph from DeMille's old picture, "King of Kings" which he recently saw reproduced in a newspaper, suitable for framing as an altar-piece . . . Needless to say Mr. DeMille felt honored.

* * * *

How many telephones does a star need to keep in touch with all corners of his house and grounds? . . . Garage, servant's quarters, barbeque pavilion, playhouse, tennis court, swimming pool, various rooms of the house and nooks of Harold Lloyd's 20-acre Benedict Canyon estate necessitates 27 . . . . The star of Paramount's "The Milky Way" endeavours to make it easy for his guests, however, and has a private telephone book giving the switchboard numbers of the various instruments.....Imagine 27 'phones in one house . . . . That's a lot of 'phones.

* * * *

Randolph Scott intends staying in social retirement until he gets rid of that long hair and sideburns he has to wear for "So Red the Rose."

* * * *

George Raft gathered up all the neighbourhood children and after a spin in his new town car took them to the race track to watch the horses in practice . . . The children think George is a grand fellow.

Kumari Vasanti in the "Mahatma" at the Krishna. (A forthcoming release).

NO WIFE, DIVORCE, ONLY ALARM CLOCK

"When I came to Hollywood I thought the first thing a screen actor needed was a wife or a divorce. I was wrong. It's an alarm clock."—Fred Allen, the American comedian, on starting work, at eight a.m. sharp, on his first Hollywood talkie.

* * * *

A GOOD ACTING PART

Not Mere Looks

"I don't care how I look in any picture. I don't care if the role I play calls for extreme homeliness or even deformity, so long as it's a good acting part."—Merle Oberon.

BEETHOVEN ON THE SCREEN

Warner Brothers are planning to produce a film biography of Beethoven. William Dieterle will direct and the music will be supplied by a 125-piece orchestra.

* * * *

BUT DO THEY LIKE IT?

A Hollywood producing company uses on all its publicity matter the self-satisfied slogan: "Each week, over 25,000,000 people throughout the world see one or more of our pictures."

One of these days, somebody will remind them of the week they issued a picture which 24,999,999 people didn't like.—("Film Weekly.")

Peculiar Sanctity Of Election Papers

Only "Special Courts" Are Competent To Open Sealed Ballot-Papers, Says Thana Magistrate

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Oct. 14.

Can an ordinary court, having territorial jurisdiction, be deemed competent to order a municipal president to produce the sealed packets of the voting papers and the counterfoils thereof concerning an election by ballot and to open them with a view to ascertain the name of a certain municipal councillor, who had committed an alleged offence?

This important point of law, raised in a criminal complaint against an unknown councillor of the Thana Municipality on a charge of defamation (or insult in the alternative) for having pinned on to a voting paper a cartoon of a weeping face against the name of the complainant and that of a laughing race against his rival's name, was decided to-day in the negative by Mr. R. K. Chiplunkar, the City Magistrate of Thana.

Facts Of The Case

The facts of the case were that the school board election of the Thana Municipality was held on August 24 last. For the backward classes (having one reserved seat) there were two candidates Mr. Y. L. Nakhwa and Mr. Tanpure, the chairman of the retiring School Board. The former polled 18 votes while the latter had only five. So Mr. Nakhwa was declared duly elected. Out of the two rejected voting papers one was found to contain two cartoons pinned against the names of the rival candidates. Mr. Nakhwa was thus made to represent a weeping face or a sorrowful countenance, and Mr. Tanpure had the fortune to have a smiling face.

The municipal president Mr. W. A. Rege was pressed at that time to give out the name of the voter, who was responsible for this mischief or offence; but the president remained adamant and showed his inability to divulge the name. The complainant felt aggrieved against the cowardly action of the municipal councillor, who screening himself behind the election rules committed the alleged mischief or offence. Very angry at that time, he thought that the action conveyed an insult to the Board the two candidates and the complainant in particular. He, therefore, approached the City Magistrate with a complaint against an unknown councillor and requested the Court first to issue process to the municipal president to produce the sealed packets of the voting papers and the counterfoils thereof, and to open them with a view to ascertain the name of the municipal councillor who had committed the alleged offence; and thereafter to proceed against the accused according to provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Jurisdiction

With regard to the question of jurisdiction, the Magistrate said that rule 18(1) of the School Board Election Rules lays down that "while in the custody of the President the packet of voting papers whether counted or rejected, and of the counterfoils thereof, shall not be opened and their contents shall not be inspected or produced except under the orders of a competent court or of Government."

In the opinion of the Magistrate the term "competent court" referred both to a civil as well as a criminal court higher than an officer of Government duly authorised "in this behalf". These terms implied that the intention of the Government was to appoint some court other than the ordinary court, having territorial jurisdiction, especially to deal with the sealed packets of voting papers and the counterfoils thereof.

Proceeding the Magistrate observed: "This is the reason apparently why election disputes are decided by courts of the Assistant Judges or the Additional District Judges whose appointments are specially gazetted. It seems the Government have attached particular sanctity to election papers and have taken many precautions to maintain their secrecy. The President of the Municipality was within his right when he refused to refer to the counterfoil for ascertaining the name of the alleged offender. The Government have merely framed the rules 18(1) and 18(2) and effectively debarred any court other than a competent court from opening the sealed packet and disinterring a buried ghost.

That appears to me to be the main idea underlying the terms "competent court" and "in this behalf", although the term competent has not been defined anywhere. This being my view of the rules as I understand them, I think, my court is outside the category of the so-called competent court, and I decline to take action under section 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and direct that the proceedings be stayed."

Mr. G. B. Wafavalkar, Advocate, appeared for the complainant.

Sir L. Graham will hand over charge as Secretary of the Legislative Department, Government of India, to Mr. Spence at New Delhi in the last week of October and sail from Bombay on November 2. Mr Bartley, Permanent Joint Secretary and Legal Draftsman, Government of India, is expected to return from leave on October 25 and will relieve Mr. D. E. Williams, who will then become Deputy Secretary, succeeding Mr. Spence.

TARDEO JARTHOSTI MANDAL

Activities For Year 1934 Revealed At Annual Meeting

At the annual general meeting of the Tardeo Jarthosti Mandal held at the work-class of the institution at Tardeo Road, under the presidency of Dr. N. F. Mogrelia, L. M. and S., the annual report of the Mandal and the accounts of profit and loss, for 1934, were submitted and approved. The report showed the institution had made good progress in all directions with redoubled energy. Its store for supplying grain, rice, ghee, oils and other household requisites was well patronised and proved a boon not to residents of Tardeo and its environs but also to people of far-off places. The total sales effected during the year amounted to Rs. 36,227. Glowing tributes were paid to the valuable services rendered by Dr. Mogrelia, as president of the Managing Committee, who in order to make the Mandal a success was sparing no pains, even at the sacrifice of his medical practice, as a labour of love. He was unanimously re-elected President of the Managing Committee for 1935, which was constituted as under:—

(1) Dr. Nasserwanji F. Mogrelia, L. M. and S.. (President); (2) Khan Saheb Maneck H. Dadachanji; (3) Mr. Framroze D. Wellington; (4) Mr. Behram S. Banaji; (5) Mr. Rustomji F. Manji (Master); (6) Mrs. Ruttonbai F. Pavri; (7) Mr. Kekhashru R. Mehta, B.A., LL.B., Advocate (O.S.); (8) Mr. Ardeshar B. Dastur; (9) Mrs. Goolbai D. Kotewal; (10) Mrs. Shehra F. Bharucha; (11 and 12) Messrs. Jamsetji F. Banker, and Pirojsha A. Unwala (joint Hon. Treasurers; (13 and 14) Messrs. Ardeshar M. P. Karal and Behram N. Vimadalal (joint Hon. Secretaries).

Messrs. Ardeshar M. Sethna and Dorabsha A. Dumasia were elected Hon. auditors for the year.

WORKERS' WEEKLY FOR BOMBAY

As directed by the Managing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Workers' Union Mr. B. V. Deshpande, the Vice-President of the Union, declared himself as the printer and publisher of a new Marathi weekly named 'Prakash", before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

He has been asked to go to the court again on the 22nd October to get the final order about the declaration.—United Press.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE IN AID OF KARNATAK SAHITYA SAMMELAN

The Secretary of the Karnatak Sahitya Sammelan writes:—

The Gubbi Theatrical Company of Mysore, who are having a successful season in Bombay, have consented to give in aid of the Karnatak Sahitya Sammelan, Bombay, a benefit performance of their well-known Kannada play "Kurukshetra" on Saturday 19th October, at 9 p.m. at the Ballivala Theatre, Grant Road. The importance of the ensuing Karnatak Sahitya Sammelan and the duty of the Bombay City Karnatakis in the matter have sufficiently been brought home to them. As the company is leaving Bombay shortly, it is earnestly hoped, that the Karnatak and South Indian residents of Bombay will not miss the rare opportunity of witnessing the drama and extending their liberal patronage to this benefit performance. Plans and booking are open at the Reception Committee's Office at 8, Dwarkadas Mansions, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum, between 8 A.M. and 11 A.M. and 5 P.M. and 9 P.M and at the New Hindu Restaurant, Ghoga Street, Fort and at the theatre at all times on all the days.

ATIYA BEGUM'S LECTURE ON "PALESTINE"

There will be a E. R. C. special meeting on Wednesday at 6-15 p.m. to-day at Cama Oriental Institute, 172, Hornby Road. Atiya Begum will speak on "Palestine" Professor Fyzee will preside.

"A" Ward Bye-Election

A vacancy has arisen in the Bombay Municipal Corporation from "A" Ward owing to the death of Mr. Griffiths. Mr. Jehangir Pallanji Kathgara of Jeena and Company is one of the candidate's for election to this vacancy.

Free Samples of a New and Better Cold Remedy

An Ointment that You Just Rub on Throat and Chest —Ends Most Colds in One Night. Avoids Upsetting Children's Stomachs with Internal Medicines

Acts Through the Skin and Also Releases Medicated Vapours That You Inhale

USE THE COUPON TODAY

Thousands of people here—and mothers of young children especially—are welcoming a new kind of cold remedy which is used *externally*. It is Vicks VapoRub, a remarkable preparation which has become famous all over the world.

A Chemist's Discovery

VapoRub is the discovery of a chemist who spent many years searching for a better way to treat cold troubles. It combines many time-tested remedies for colds—menthol, camphor, eucalyptus, thyme, turpentine, and others—in the form of an ointment. When you simply rub this ointment on your throat and chest, the natural heat of the body releases the medicinal ingredients in the form of vapours. You inhale these healing vapours with every breath—all the way to the lungs. They soothe the inflammation, clear the air-passages, and make the breathing easy again.

At the same time, you feel a pleasant, glowing, tingling sensation on your chest as VapoRub acts direct through the skin, like a poultice, helping the inhaled vapours to relieve the tightness and pain. When VapoRub is applied at bedtime, this powerful two-way action continues for hours. By morning, the worst of the cold is over.

Ideal for Children

VapoRub is especially good for children's colds because there is nothing to swallow. There is no risk, therefore, of upsetting a child's stomach and thus lowering his resistance at the very time he needs all his strength to fight the cold.

Equally Good for Adults

Adults like VapoRub for their colds, too, because it brings relief more quickly than internal medicines, which cannot, of course, reach the air-passages directly. For both adults' and children's colds, VapoRub has become so popular that today more than 26 million jars are used every year in America and throughout the British Empire.

FREE SAMPLE

You can get Vicks VapoRub at all good chemists and bazaars. Or you can try it absolutely free by sending your name and address with this coupon to Muller & Phipps (Asia) Ltd., P.O. Box 773, Bombay. (If you wish, you can simply paste this coupon on a postcard and write your name and address beside it.) A generous free sample of VapoRub will be sent to you postpaid. (102) B

"Just Rub It On"

VICKS VAPORUB

We Shall Have To Enter Legislatures

Liberal Leader Urges All Should Sink Differences And Pursue Common Policy

"I have always been of the opinion that, at the present juncture all men should combine, irrespective of their party-labels, in defence of the Nation."

So said Pandit Hirdayanath Kunzru to the question, whether he thought that the "Reforms" could be turned to the best advantage without the co-operation of the Congress, in the course of an interview with a representative of this paper on Tuesday.

"You advocate the acceptance of offices to work the Reforms or to wreck it, or to so make it impossible for the Government to carry on?" asked the representative. "Or is it to show that the new Constitution, despite its reactionary aspects can be worked and turned to advantage?"

"Just as experience has shown that legislatures should not be left severely alone by Nationalists, similarly, it has become apparent that positions of greater power and responsibility should also not be left in the hands of people who might be subservient to the will of the parties, and what we can do in the legislatures to protect ourselves will depend only on the quality of the men we send to the Legislatures.

"We shall have to enter the Legislatures in future, as we have had to enter them in the past," he affirmed.

All Should Combine

Asked whether the new constitution could be worked and turned to the best advantage of the nation, Pundit Kunzru observed: "I have always been of the opinion that at the present juncture all men should combine, irrespective of their party labels in defence of the nation."

Shown a report of his speech at Nagpur from a local contemporary which stated (that the Pundit said) "They all should sink their differences and pursue a common policy so that it should not be easy for the New Reforms to be worked", the President remarked: It is manifestly inaccurate, so I would ask the public who are acquainted with my spirit and sentiment not to be misled by such partial and garbled versions of the reports of my speeches."

The President of the Liberal Federation did not give his opinion on Sir Homi Mody's suggestion for the formation of a "Reforms Party" to work the reforms, as he would deal with it in his lecture on Wednesday on the "Present Political Situation" at the Blavatsky Lodge.

"If the Congress decided on the acceptance of offices will the Liberals co-operate with the Congress and will any conditions be imposed for any co-operation?" was the next question.

"That is a matter for discussion between the Congress and the Liberal leaders."

Working Of Constitution

"If the Congress decides on the non-acceptance of offices but enters the Councils, and the Liberals having entered the Councils accept offices, do you think the Liberals can work the Constitution and turn it to the best advantage of the country?" the President was next asked.

"Well. What is the meaning of the working of the Constitution? If there is one honest man in the Legislature his duty will be to put the nation's honest point of view, and Congressmen themselves have not been able to do anything more than that in the new Assembly."

Asked whether there was any cleavage of opinion in the Liberal Party on the question of the working of the Reforms, he said that there were individuals who had differences of opinion and they were present in every party; "But as a party we still stand by the policy embodied in the resolution of the Poona Session of the Federation in December last.

Pandit Kunzru declined to state the attitude of his Party towards the Italo-Abyssinian War and their view of the Indian Nation's duty to the Abyssinians, though he had personally clear views on the subject.

Mr. Alton, Traffic Manager, B. E. S. T. & T. Co., Ltd., presided over a farewell function given to Mr. V. T. Mehta (seated on his left) on the eve of his retirement after 37 years' service as Traffic Controller of the Company, by the B.E.S.T. Welfare Club on Monday evening.

Handicapping Vagaries Disturb Trainers

Adequate Control Must Be Exercised Over Paid Official

(By OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT).

In attempting a review of a race campaign it is not possible in the space of an article to touch on all points of interest. Statistics and a chronicle of the doings of men and horses are satisfying in their own way, but there are other aspects of racing that also command the attention of people, who take the game seriously.

I have found it necessary to criticize the handicapping and classification of horses on occasion. While it will be conceded that Handicapping is a difficult art, the official is at least expected to be consistent.

It is the apparently haphazard classification and assessment of the abilities of some horses that have attracted so much notice in recent seasons, and it is felt that adequate control is not exercised by the Executive over their official handicapper.

Case of Fair Greek.

For an instance, take the case of FAIR GREEK, who is in Trainer Godfrey's care. On his last appearance in England, the son of Greek Bachelor was asked to give 7 lbs. to Flying Orders. It is possible that the latter was not quite forward on that occasion, but since then he has come to his best, in this country, and is classified in Class I? Fair Greek was placed in Class III. In his first outing at Poona, FAIR GREEK shouldered 8st. 4lbs. and was nowhere. His next allotment was 7st 9lbs.—a substantial drop. At his third attempt he was given 7st. 0lbs. This failure at his third essay was apparently enough for the weight-allotting official to relegate the three-year old to Class IV at 8st. when he was 18 pounds behind the top weight at 9st. 4 lbs. One wonders how the handicapper could take such liberties with a young three-year old, obviously not quite come to hand at present.

Still on Same Mark.

For comparison we will take the case of WORLD'S WORK, trained by Jennings. World's Work had three outings in Bombay last season, and was thrice saddled during the Poona season just concluded. In six outings he has carried practically the same weight, viz.: 7st. 4lbs. and is still in the same class. Yet another example that of ARGYLL may be cited. This three-year old son of Apron—also a new importation,—met Fair Greek on one occasion, when the latter conceded him 3 pounds. He was unplaced and in his second outing was handicapped at practically the same mark with horses against whom he had previously competed. Since then ARGYLL has not run. These are just a few cases, illustrating the apparent inconsistencies of the club's Handicapper. A careful study of the season's racing would reveal many more.

At the end of the last Bombay Season, the Race Horse Owners' Association, in one of its emergency meetings gave the Handicapper an unsought certificate of competency, and justified the handicapping of ON TIME in comparison to TALK. It would be interesting to know how they will justify the above assessment.

Will Owners' Association Act?

Such inconsistent handicapping causes dissatisfaction among trainers and as patrons of the sport, they have a right to grumble. At present the small owner feels he is in a tight corner and wonders whether the game is worth the candle. If the Race Horse Owners' Association really means business, here is its opportunity to tackle a problem which calls for immediate attention.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A juggler, Rajaram Haibati, while attempting to somersault, lost his balance and fell down from a height.

He was removed to K. E. M. Hospital for treatment, but died the same day.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death from asphyxiation due to accidental drowning in the Back Bay over the body of an unknown Hindu aged 25 years found on Saturday evening behind the Victoria Baths.

The dead body of an unknown Hindu was found by the Kingsway Police in an advanced state of decomposed in a shallow canal at Rawli Hill on Sunday morning.

The Coroner's jury this morning delivered a verdict of death.

Anwarali Husseinalli, a native of Hyderabad (Deccan), was arrested by the Bombay Central Railway Police on Monday on a charge of having committed theft of a platform pass by inserting a Hyderabad State pice into the slot machine instead of an anna.

He was later released on bail. The bail period was extended at the Mazagaon Police Court today till October 22.

A beggar woman Bhimabai, was knocked down as she was running across the road by car No. T 2081 which was proceeding towards Bandra along the Gokhale Road on Saturday night.

She was immediately removed to the K.E.M. Hospital where she died on Sunday morning.

The Coroner's Jury this morning returned a verdict of accidental death.

FINED RS. 1,000 FOR PROPOSED SALE OF INDECENT FILMS

For selling three reels of obscene films, Fida Ali Mohamed Ali, Proprietor of the Novelty Cinetone Company was sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 to-day.

Before sentence was passed Mr. Kanuga for the accused appealed to the Magistrate not to send the accused to jail. He urged that films of the nature produced in court were generally purchased by wealthy persons of mature age and it was not likely to corrupt their morals.

Not As Bad As Picture Postcards

He asked the Court to distinguish between films and picture post-cards. In the latter case it was a serious offence as indecent picture post cards were purchased by young men and even children and it was likely to corrupt their morals.

Vulgar And Obscene

The Magistrate observed the films produced in court were most vulgar and obscene and the accused deserved a very deterrent punishment.

The films produced in Court were ordered to be destroyed.

Meant For Indian States

In this case the Vigilance Department of the City Policy had received information that the accused had in his possession some indecent films which he wanted to dispose of to some Indian States. Sub-Inspector Jaywant, in disguise, posing as the Private Secretary of a Maharaja interviewed the accused who was introduced to him by one Vaze and Durve. The films were brought to the Orient Hotel and there the price of the three reels of films was fixed at Rs. 4,000. Sub-Inspector Jaywant gave the accused Rs. 500 in cash and drew out a cheque in his favour for the balance of Rs. 3,500.

Gave His Rasbery

Under the pretext of ordering some "pick-me-up" and "Raspberry" drinks for the accused, a constable who was acting as 'chaprasi' to the Maharaja's Private Secretary, went out and gave the signal to the police party and the room was raided.

The films, cash and cheque were recovered in the presence of panchas and the accused was arrested on September 4 last.

PLEA OF NOT GUILTY

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge and stated that Durva came to his studio and told him that he had three reels of "Comic" films which he wanted to sell to a Maharaja. He further represented to the accused that he had given the name of the accused as the owner of the films in order to get a good price for them. The accused was also promised a commission of Rs. 500 by Durve for having allowed him to use his name. He admitted having received Rs. 500 from sub-Inspector Jaywant and also the cheque for Rs. 3,500 drawn in his favour.

Defence Story Disbelieved

The Magistrate disbelieved the defence story and observed that it was improbable that for the sale of 3 "Comic" films the accused could have been promised a commission of Rs. 500. The prosecution story was corroborated by the accused in main details and he believed the witnesses for the prosecution.

The accused was therefore guilty of the offence of selling indecent films.

BILKERS IN POLICE CUSTODY.

Bilking the cab driver is an ancient art. In some countries it has reached the stage known as 'fine'. Bombay as befits a seaport-town has its specialists in every branch of crime and bilkers are common here as elsewhere.

Lately the police have received complaints from local jehus of passengers who indulge in joy rides and disappear when payment is due.

On Sunday two members of the bilking fraternity who tried the trick once too often, were arrested by the police.

It appears that a stalwart Muslim and a Mahar youth engaged a gharry and after going about from place to place, it is alleged they set upon the driver and attempted to rob him of the money in his possession.

The driver raised an alarm and the men bolted down Morland Road where a police patrol ended their bid for liberty.

On investigation it transpired that these men belonged to the aforesaid brotherhood and as is alleged, the police had been on the look out for them some time.

They were removed to the lock-up in the same gharry much to the satisfaction of the gharry-wallah, who preached a sermon to them on the way.

The Nagpada police are now searching for other members of the fraternity, who may be at large.

SUTTA-KHEL SHOPKEEPER JAILED

Eleven Others Fined As Outcome Of Raid On Notorious Den

A sentence of two months' R.I. and a fine of Rs. 200, or in default another month's R.I. was passed on Lalji Karsanji (30), stated to be a broker, with two previous convictions, on a charge of running a common gaming house, by Mr. I.N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, on Wednesday.

In passing the sentence, the Magistrate observed that the legislature had made it obligatory to award an enhanced punishment for subsequent offences.

Regarding the medical certificate produced by the accused, the Magistrate remarked that he could be sent to the jail hospital for treatment.

Narasandas Shamji and Virchand Panachand were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 each, or in default to undergo 14 days' R.I. on a charge of assisting the first accused.

Eight others were ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 15 or in default the alternative to undergo seven days' S.I. on a charge of having been found gaming or present for the purpose of gaming in the said gaming house.

Eleven others were acquitted.

The prosecution story was that on receipt of information, the Police, under Deputy Inspector Tavde, C.I.D., raided teashop No. 96, in Hargovind Desai's house, situated at No. 187, Pinjrapole Lane, which was used as a common gaming house for the purpose of receiving sutta-bets and arrested the accused.

During the course of the raid, marked coins and many instruments of gaming were seized by the Police.

The shop is owned by the first accused.

All the accused pleaded "not guilty."

CHILD TRAMPLED DOWN BY BULLOCK

Indirabai Phalke the daughter of a fruit merchant was trampled to death by a zullock attached to a cart near Crawford Market on Saturday morning. The child was playing on the road near the market.

The Coroner's Jury recorded a verdict of accidental death.

AMBERNATH STRIKE SITUATION UNCHANGED

(From A Correspondent)

The situation of the Dharamsi Murarji Chemical Factory strike at Ambernath remains unchanged. This morning seven workers who were peacefully picketing at different places were taken to the Police station and were warned that they would be arrested, if they were again to resort to picketing and were released afterwards.

Police party has been posted in different places, though the strikers are quite peaceful.

Following is Ireland's football team against England in the match to be played at Belfast on October 19:—Scott (Belfast Celtic), Reid (Derby), Allen (Clifton Ville), Mitchell (Chelsea), H. Jones (Linfield), R. Browne (Leeds), J. Browne (Wolverhampton), McCullough (Celtic), Bambrick (Chelsea), Doherty (Blackpool), Kell (Derby).

Shamdasani Makes Serious Allegations In Election Petition

Petitions Chief Judge To Declare Election Invalid On Grounds Of Bad Nomination And Irregular Practices

BOMBAY: Tuesday.

Mr. P.D. Shamdasani on Monday filed a portentous petition in the Court of the Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, challenging the validity of the election of Alarakhia Aba Alaiya Seth as a member of the Municipal Corporation, at a bye-election for 'B' Ward on August 27 last.

The election is challenged on two grounds:—

1. That there was no "casual" vacancy existing at the time the election was held to justify the holding of a bye-election.

2. That the nomination of Allaiya Seth was invalid, that the poll was conducted in a manner contrary to law and was illegal with respect to 3,000 votes, recorded for Allaiya Seth, which were all invalid votes.

Therefore, the Court is invited to declare the election of Allaiya Seth null and void.

Voters, Mr. Shamdasani says, in the course of his petition, were intimidated by Pathans, 'mawalis' and 'dadas.'

Shamdasani's Petition

In the course of his petition Mr. Shamdasani submits:—

"That there was a casual vacancy from November 15, 1934 till the noon on the 1st day of April 1935 caused by the resignation of Ramji Bharmal which it was competent to Respondent No. 1 to fill up under Section 22(3) read with Section 9 of the said Act before the noon of the first day of April 1935 but which Respondent No. 1 (Municipal Commissioner) failed and neglected to fill up according to Law, that is, before the noon of the first day of April 1935.

"That there was no casual vacancy by reason of Ramji Bharmal's resignation after the noon of the first day of April 1935 and that it was not competent to Respondent No. 1 to fill up after the noon of the first day of April 1935 the casual vacancy which occurred before the noon of the first day of April 1935."

Under the circumstances aforesaid your Honour's Petitioner prays that your Honour will be pleased to declare that the so-called election of 'B' (Mandvi) Ward held on August 20, 1935 and in respect of which Poll was taken on August 27, 1935 is not a good and valid election, and to set aside the said election.

In Arrears With Taxes

Your Honour's Petitioner has further reason to believe that on the election day, namely August 20, 1935, the Respondent No. 2 had failed to pay the arrears of taxes due by him (otherwise than as a trustee) to the Corporation between October 1, 1934 and April 1, 1935 within three months after a special notice had been served upon him. Your Honour's Petitioner has also reason to believe that Respondent No. 2 having come to know of your Honour's Petitioner's move at his aforesaid interview with Respondent No. 1, had thereafter paid up such arrears of taxes. Your Honour's Petitioner has also reason to believe that Respondent No. 2 did make such payments on the day fixed for the Poll, namely, August 27, 1935 and thereafter on or about September 9, 1935. These facts can be proved from the Municipal Records to which Your Honour's Petitioner craves leave to refer when produced.

That by reason of the premises as aforesaid, your Honour's Petitioner contends that he being the only validly nominated candidate at the said election should, pursuant to Section 26(2)h of the said Act, be deemed to be elected at the said election but Respondent No. 1 acted illegally in holding the said election a contested one between the remaining two candidates, namely, your Honour's Petitioner and Respondent No. 2.

That on August 28, 1935, Respondent No. 1 purports to have caused the counting of the votes recorded at the Poll for each candidate and caused the result of such count to be provisionally declared and published in the Local Newspaper as under:—

1. Respondent No. 2	3,200 votes
2. Your Honour's Petitioner	270 votes

That without prejudice to his contention that the taking of the Poll by Respondent No. 1 was illegal and invalid for the reasons as aforesaid, your Honour's Petitioner contends that the said Poll was conducted in a manner contrary to Law and contrary to the principle of an election by ballot.

BAHRAM TO RUN AGAIN

Aga Khan Wishes To See Him Win One More Race

Bahram, the "Triple Crown" hero and unbeaten in nine races, is not to retire yet, as was announced after his easy victory in the St. Leger.

The colt's trainer, Mr. Frank Butters, states that it is the intention to give Bahram one more race at Newmarket late next month.

"The Aga Khan", explained Mr. Butters, "specially wishes to see Bahram in another race before taking him out of training."

Important duties at Geneva prevented the Aga Khan witnessing the triumph of his wonder colt in the last of the classic races.

BRITISH BOXING BOARD SENSATION

The revolt in the British Boxing Board of Control comes to a head on October 13, when a specially convened meeting of the stewards of the board will be held in the home of Lord Lonsdale, president.

The meeting has been called at the request of Col. Myddelton, chairman of the board, to discuss "arrangements to deal with those responsible for the recent refusals in certain quarters to accept purses after these have been accepted by the board". This means, in effect, that the board is facing the challenge of certain promoters who contend that the board should not have the power to dictate the amount of purses arranged between promoters and managers.

For many months the boxing world has been divided on this question of control.

Some promoters contend that the board are seeking for the ring autocratic powers similar to those of the Jockey Club on the turf.

The board's supporters reply that such powers are necessary to maintain the prestige of British boxing.

Mr. J. Nacmal, the Sind Cricketer, has accepted an invitation from the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagaram to play for his team in the forthcoming Jubilee Cricket Tournament to be held at Delhi from October 22nd.

10-Years' R. I. For Culpable Homicide

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Oct. 15.

A sentence of ten years' hard labour was passed yesterday by Mr. M. A. Bhave, the Sessions Judge of Thana, accepting the Jury's unanimous verdict of guilty, on Janya Balyarao of Hamrapur village in the Wada Peta, on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder of Balu Ganu Padosa, who was fatally stabbed with a scythe while asleep, in May last. The second accused Janya Abya Bhoir a cousin of the first accused, was acquitted of the charge of abetment of murder, both by the Jury and the Sessions Judge.

The accused were committed to sessions by Mr. N. K. Dhamdhere first class Magistrate of Wada on charges of murder and abetment thereof.

The case for the Crown was that both the accused, who were cousins, and the deceased belonged to the Malhari-Koli caste. The second accused was in the service of the deceased for the last ten years. His brother had enticed away the brother's wife of the deceased, and hence bickerings were going on in the family of the deceased.

According to the prosecution, the deceased' 'sold' the second accused in September 1934 to Khan Bahadur Rais of Manor for Rs 30. Both the accused resented the sale of the second accused. The first accused gave a threat that he would see how Balu lived for another twelve months.

As it was alleged that the second accused was ill-treated in the service of Khan Bahadur Rais, he took leave on May 12 last and went to see the first accused. They conspired and came to the house of the deceased on the night of May 13. Padosa was fatally stabbed with a scythe. The accused ran away when neighbours gathered on hearing screams of Padosa. He succumbed to the injuries the following day.

Both the accused denied the charge brought against them.

Mr. A. V. Chitre, assistant Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr W. N. Rukar, Advocate, for the first accused while Mr. S. B. Deo defended the second accused.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Asho Vad 5, 1991
Muslim: Rajah 17, 1354
Parsi: Ardibest 10, 1305
Hightide: 2-30; 14-15
Lowtide: 8-24; 20-16
Sunrise: 6h. 33m.
Sunset: 6h. 15m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Pt. Kunzru's lecture at Blavatsky Lodge on "Present political situation" at 6-15 p.m.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the Mails from London of 3rd instant arrived at Aden at 10 p.m. on the 12th idem and left there at 1 p.m. the following day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 8 p.m. on Thursday the 17th instant.

KANCHANGAVRI MATERNITY HOME

During the quarter ending 30-9-35, the number of deliveries was 317 and 4,616 women and 583 children were treated in the dispensary.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S.S. "Conte-Verde" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9-30 a.m. on Tuesday the 22nd instant.

TAMIL DRAMA.

Mr. M. A. Rajagopalachar writes:—The South Indians of Nagpur staged "Galava" in Tamil on Saturday night at the Victoria Technical Hall, Maharaj Bagh Gardens, before a large gathering.

FIRST-AID EXAMINATION.

Examinations of the First Aid classes specially organised for the Boys and Girls of the Habonim, under the auspices of the Bombay Jewish Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, were held on the 10th inst. The following candidates are declared successful:—

Boys:—Percy S. Gourgey, Simon Judah, Samuel Mansoor, Edward B. Simon.

Girls:—Meda J. Meyer, Lizzie Meyer, Sophie Meyer, Helen Simon.

THE REGAL
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

The CAPITOL
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Also latest
"MICKEY MOUSE"

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

PATHE—"Broadway Gondolier". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Variety". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Escapade" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Orphans of Society" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Desh Deepak", daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jawani-Ki-Hawa". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WEST END—"Noore-Vatan". Time as usual.
MINERVA—"Devdas". Daily at 6-30 & 10-30 p.m.
GLOBE—"Katl-e-Am". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Nitwits". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"G White's 1935 Scandals" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"The Wolf Dog." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Indian Programme. 12-0 noon. Selection of Indian Music. (Hindustani Songs.) 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Programme. The Commodore Grand Orchestra. Waltz "Sales from the Vienna Woods" "The Skaters" Jenny Howard, Sopramo. (a) "The Voice in the Old Village Choir". (b) "That goes on for days" Harry Davidson, Cinema Organ. "Love's Old Sweet Song". "A Perfect Day" Morlais Morgan, Baritone, (a) "give a man a horse" (b) "A bit, a saddle and a horse" Colombo and His Orchestra. "Marche Grotesque". "Norwegian Dance" Sylvia De Gay, Violin, "Tambourin Chinois" "Waltz in A Major" The Scala Orchestra. Medley "Waltzes from Vienna" Gladys Knight, Contralto. (a) "My Ships" (b) "Danny Boy" The Commodore Grand Orchestra. "The Wedding of the Rose" "A Sailor's Adventure" (Edison Bell Records) 2-0 p.m. Close down.

5-30 p.m. "Modern Decoration." By Beth. 5-45 p.m. Relay of music from Regal Cinema—The Theatre Magnificent. (By kind permission of the Management). Indian Programme. 6-30 p. m. Light Music. Sonibai Mulgaoker. 7-30 p.m. Music on the Piano (Gramophone Records). 7-45 p.m. Gujerati Songs. By Kantilal Chaganlal Pachigar of Mazda Sound Pictures. 8-45 p.m. Weather Report, News Bulletin and Commercial News. 9-0 p.m. Time Signal. 9-30 p.m. The Week's Sport. By A. G.A. Norman. 9-45 p.m. "Flag on the Matterhorn." A Drama of the Swiss Alps. By Gasbarra. In Collaboration with Dr. C. Pfeil. The Players Include:—Robert Speaight, Lionel Scott, W. Evennett, Adeline Hock, Robert Harris, Josephine Shad, F. Von Bergen, Percy Rhodes, Mathew Boulton, Philip Wade, Glen Byam Shaw, Cyril Nash. The B.B.C. Theatre Orchestra. Conducted by Stanford Robinson. The Play Produced by Val Gielgud. 11-0 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The B. B. C. Dance Orchestra, directed by Henry Hall. 8-15 p.m. Sports Talk. 8-30 p.m. A Pianoforte Interlude by John Wills. 8-45 p.m. The Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra; leader, Bertram Lewis; conductor, Richard Austin. Solomon (Pianoforte). Relayed from the Pavilion, Bournemouth. 9-45 p.m. Jan Berenska and his Orchestra, relayed from the Town Hall, Leamington Spa. 10-00 p.m. News. 10-15 p.m. Jan Berenska and his Orchestra (conr'd). 10-30 p.m. Close down.

"DNYANESHWARI".

Under the auspices of the Samagat Sabha Mr. N. R. Phatak B.A. will deliver his fourth address on the "Dnyaneshwari to-day Wednesday, at 6-30 p.m. in the Prarthana Mandir Girgaum.

COTTON FORECAST

An Indian Central Cotton Committee Press communique states:—

The Second All-India Cotton Forecast estimates for 1935-36 will be posted in the Marwari Bazzar, the Cotton Exchange, Sewri, and in the Office of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort, at 2-36 p.m. (S.T.) on Friday the 18th October 1935.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Mantai Maru" left Miike on October 14 and is due to arrive in Bombay on November 9 via usual ports.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Toyama Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 13th instant and is due to arrive here on Thursday morning the 17th October.

D. T. M. CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES.

The total number of patients treated in the Damodhar Thackersey Moolji Charitable Dispensaries, two, at Ripon Road, and one, at Kalachowki Road, during the month of September, 1935, was 2,105 out of whom 1,853 were men and 252 were women including children.

BOMBAY CENTRAL COOLIES' SATYANARAYAN.

The labourers of the Bombay Central station thanked the Bombay Commissioner of Police for his prompt action in deporting members of a gang conducted by Devi Khemoo Gavli, who were punished by the High Court in January of last year for dacoities committed by them on the Lamington Road, at a Sarvajanik Satyanarayan function.

The Station Superintendent suggested the labourers to establish a union among themselves for their uplift. The function was attended by about 5,000 men.

REDRAFT MOTOR BILL

Passengers And Traffic Association's Representation To Bombay Govt.

The Secretary of the Association writes:—

The Committee of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association considered at their last meeting the proposed Bill No. 39 of the Government of Bombay regarding Taxes on Motor Vehicles in the Bombay Presidency and has sent the following telegram protesting against the introduction of such a bill. To The Secretary, the Government of Bombay, General Department:—

"The Committee of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association regrets Government's Policy of not consulting public bodies on Motor Vehicle Bill. The Committee consider the Bill as objectionable and detrimental to the development of transport facilities and a burden to commercial and other vehicles and strongly urges redrafting of the Bill so as to suit the objections of the opposition."

Pt. Kunzru On Present Political Siuation

Under the auspices of the Western India National Liberal Association, Pandit Hirdaya Nath Kunzru, will deliver a public lecture on "the Present Political Situation" at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chaupaty, to-day Wednesday, at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.). Sir Cowasji Jehangir will preside.

FINED Rs. 20 FOR 88 P. C. FAKE IN GHEE

During the week ended 12th inst. the following persons were convicted and fined by the Municipal Courts of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Fort and Mazgaon, at the Esplanade and Mazgaon Police Courts respectively as shown below:—

AT ESPLANADE POLICE COURT.

(1) Mr. Narayandas Bhaishanker, Owner at 185, Lohar Street, was convicted and fined Rs. 15 on 11-10-35 for selling Ghee adulterated to the extent of 35.4 per cent.

(2) Mr. Gangji Mawji, Owner at 88-A, Tardeo Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 15 on 8-10-35 for selling Ghee adulterated to the extent of 30.0 per cent.

(3) Mr. Noormahomed Abdulhusein, Owner at 12, Wadia Street, was convicted and fined Rs. 20 for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 88.1 per cent.

AT MAZGAON POLICE COURT.

(4) Mr. Shivji Meghji, Owner, at 279, DeLisle Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 30 in default, was ordered to suffer one week's simple imprisonment on 12-10-35 for selling Ghee adulterated to the extent of 67.2 per cent.

Reserve Bank Local Board

Mr. R. P. Masani is one of the candidates for election to the Western Area Local Board of the Reserve Bank of India. Mr. Masani was formerly Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Manager of the Central Bank of India and Secretary to the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee and the Central Banking Enquiry Committee. He is a Fellow of the Institute of Bankers, a Fellow and Syndic of the Bombay University and a member of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and its representative on the Local Advisory Committee, B.B. & C.I. Railway.

SHROFF GIVES EVIDENCE IN SEWRI DACOITY CASE

Six more witnesses were examined on Tuesday before Mr. M.A.F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, in the case in which Mir Hyder Jamatkhan and five others stand charged with committing dacoity of the property of Banubai wife of Abdul Rehman residing at Sewri Corss Road. The property was valued at Rs. 940 and the dacoity was alleged to have been committed on July 3.

Krishna Vanaji a shroff at Golpitha said in evidence that prior to the day dacoity was committed he was approached by the third accused in the case and that four silver bangles, put in as exhibits were sold to him on July 11. He produced a book-entry thereof.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned till October 17.

Freke Come Back To Council

H. E. the Governor is pleased to accept the resignation by Mr. K. L. Panjabi, I.C.S., of his office of member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay and to nominate Mr. C. G. Freke, I.C.S., being an official, to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

Two Acquitted Of Faking Railway Tickets

Mr. Justice Tyabji at the High Court Sessions acquitted Afzal Hussein Kasif Hussain, a commercial traveller, and Hormusji Sorabji Muccadam, a wealthy old Parsi of 62, on the jury unanimously finding them 'not guilty' of conspiracy, forging railway tickets and cheating.

His lordship reserved orders till Wednesday in the case of Abdul Rehman Akramdin and Mohmed Ismail Haji Nurulla whom the jury, by 6 to 3, found 'guilty' of cheating only in the same trial.

On April 19 last, it was alleged, Abdul Rehman Akramdin was found in possession of several tickets from Palghar to Howrah under suspicious circumstances, which involved also the others in the trial.

JAIN PROTEST TELLS

Improvement Committee To Select New Site For Fort Market

The Improvements Committee in deference to the strong protest made by the Jain residents in the Fort area requested the Land Sub-Committee to reconsider the question of a site for the Fort Market at some other suitable place. The protest was endorsed by Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor.

JAIN PROTEST.

At the meeting of the Improvements Committee on Tuesday consideration was given to a letter from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Solicitors, stating that their clients who are the trustees of the Shantinattiji Jain Temple situated at Bora Bazar Street, Fort, have been given to understand that the Municipality contemplate shifting the Fort Market to plots Nos. 51, 52, and 53 in the Horby-Ballard Pier Scheme; that these plots are at a distance of only 40 feet from the Jain Temple; that the temple is visited daily by hundreds of Jain votaries; that the Jains are strictly vegetarians; and a mere smell or sight of fish or mutton is disgusting to them; that if the Fort Market were located on the above plots the religious susceptibilities of the Jains visitors to the temple would be wounded and unnecessary excitement would be caused in the peace-loving community; that their clients understood that a petition protesting against the proposed market is being got ready signed by hundreds of visitors to the temple; and expressing the hope that the feeling of their clients and other Jains in the matter would be taken into consideration and the above plot would not be allotted for location the markets.

MAYOR'S NOTE.

The Mayor made the following note of inspection of plots in the Hornby-Ballard Pier Scheme on the 10th October:—

"This morning visited various places in "A" Ward with the Deputy Commissioners, Mr. Shete and Mr. Shivdasani, the Chairman of the Improvements Committee, Dr. Poonsey Meisheri, the Superintendent of Markets and others in connection with the complaint from the Trustees of the Jain Mandir in Fort protesting against the proposed shifting of the Fort Market to a plot in the close vicinity of the Jain Temple. Several representatives of the Jain Community were also present including Mr. Motichand Kapadia.

HIGHLY OBJECTIONABLE.

On inspecting the proposed plots Nos. 51-53 at Gunbow Street, the objections appeared to be valid and justifiable as at one corner it is hardly 30 to 40 feet from the Temple and a Fish, Mutton and Egg Market in close proximity of the Jain Temple would certainly be highly objectionable. The nuisance caused by crows and other birds picking up bones, pieces of fish and flesh, etc., and throwing them about would certainly be great. It is common knowledge that near the Market crows and other birds pick up grains, vegetables, etc., and throw them about and it is quite likely that such nuisance may also be committed in the Temple. So along with the party several other plots which were further away were also inspected.

QUEST FOR NEW PLOT.

The Deputy Commissioner pointed out another plot near Ghogha Street corner which seemed to be most suitable. The Chairman of the Improvements Committee and the Deputy Commissioner (Improvements) were requested to consider this position and if possible give up the proposal to erect a market near the Temple. They were also requested to consider the disirability of shifting the existing Fort Market and to make the Corporation's position with regard to the possession of the plot certain."

The committee referred back the question to the Land Sub-Committee to find another suitable place and for report.

TENDERS FOR TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 15th October 1935. Total amount offered was Rs. 2,22,25,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-12-3 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-12-0 accepted approximately 89 per cent. Total amount accepted was Rs. 2,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being annas 15/9 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 22nd October 1935. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 25th October 1935. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended the 11th October 1935, Treasury Bills for Rs. 79,75,000 were renewed in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

Sale of Intermediate Treasury Bills to Public is discontinued until further notice Three months' Intermediate Treasury Bills sold on 9th October 1935 amounted to Rs. 2,00,75,000.

SETTLEMENT IN "FREE PRESS' CASE

Mathradas Vissanji Withdraws Redemption Suit

Mr. Justice Chitre at the High Court on Tuesday passed a consent order dismissing the suit filed by Mathradas Vissonji and others against the Free Press of India Ltd., Mr. Sadanand, Mrs. Sadanand and Mr. A. B. Nair.

In this suit, the plaintiffs asked that they should be allowed to redeem certain debentures of the 1st defendant company from defendants 2, 3 and 4, who are the Trustees for the debenture holders of the 1st Defendant Company.

The plaintiffs also asked for an account of the amount due to defendants 2, 3 and 4 in respect of the debentures.

FORFEITURE ORDER.

It will be recalled that the plaintiffs had obtained a preliminary mortgage decree for Rs. 2,46,-788 on April 18 last. Thereafter, as a result of the forfeiture of the security of Rs. 20,000 deposited by the 1st defendant Company, the "Free Press Journal" and two other papers of the company ceased publication. The plaintiffs thereafter filed the present suit and obtained an interim injunction to restrain defendants 2, 3 and 4 from selling the assets of the Company pending the disposal of this suit.

SETTLEMENT.

In this case the parties came to a settlement and his lordship passed a consent order dismissing the suit. The costs of defendants 2, 3 and 4 were to be added to their mortgage debt and the costs of the plaintiffs to be added to their mortgage debt. The interim injunction was dissolved.

Mr. C. K. Daphtary with Mr. M. C. Chagla, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. N. H. Bhagwati with Mr. K. T. Desai, instructed by Messrs. M. B. Chothia and Co., appeared for the defendants.

DATE-BARRED DEBTS IN INSOLVENCY

High Court Holds Claim Before Adjudication As Admissable

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court dismissed the appeal of Byramji B. Talati in the case of Rustomji Ardeshar Cooper, an insolvent.

The insolvent barrowed about Rs. 1,000 from one J. P. Karkaria on November 19, 1928. He committed an act of involvency on August 18, 1931, and on the petition of the creditor, he was adjudicated an insolvent by the Court on March 27, 1933.

Thereafter, the creditor made a claim against the estate of the involvent. The Official Assignee held that the debt was provable in insolvency proceedings; and his decision was upheld by the Insolvency Judge. Against that this appeal was filed.

BARRED DEBT.

The point in the appeal was whether in insolvency proceedings, a creditor could prove such debt as was barred by limitation at the date of the order of adjudication but was not so barred at the date of the act of insolvency on which the adjudication order was made.

In their judgment, their lordships observed that on the point at issue there was no direct authority. It was, however, well settled that debts barred by limitation were not provable in insolvency proceeding. Under the Insolvency Act, insolvency commenced on the commission of the act of insolvency, and as from that date property was vested in the Official Assignee, and from such date the Limitation Act had no application and the relationship of debtor and creditor ceased to exist.

After referring to English decisions, His Lordship held that if a debt due and payable by an insolvent was still subsisting at the date of the commission of the act of insolvency, then such debt was provable in insolvency, no matter how long thereafter the debtor was adjudicated insolvent The debt in question was therefore provable in insolvency.

His lordship accordingly dismissed the appeal.

Motherland's Youth Society Sympathises With Abyssinia

The Executive Committee of the Motherland's Youth Society passed the following resolution at its meeting held on Saturday last:—

"The Executive Committee of the Motherland's Youth Society associates itself with the resolution passed by the citizens of Bombay on the 12th inst. sympathsing with Abyssinia.

"The Executive Committee of the Motherland's Youth Society authorises the General Secretary to lend cooperation to Mrs. Bapsey Sabawalla for the collection towards the Abyssinia Red Cross Movement".

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

Malaria And Bombay

The Malaria Branch of the Bombay Municipality has done good work in the past few years in fighting the disease and the public will learn with relief that the Municipal Commissioner does not propose to reduce the staff for the present. The low incidence of malaria in the city is due to the constant vigilance and continuous campaign carried on by the department against the breeding of mosquitoes. Any relaxation of the efforts now being made must lead to a recurrence of the former conditions and a higher incidence of malaria in the city, a result which would be deplored by all. Then the city is also in danger of being visited by Yellow Fever menace any time owing to aerial service between India and East African countries, and this is another factor which has weighed with the Municipal Commissioner in not effecting any further retrenchment in the Malaria Branch.

Maharashtra High School-Parel

We have received a copy of the Report of the Maharashtra High School. The High School was founded in the year 1926, mainly to serve the needs of the mill population. There is no other secondary school in that area and thus the Maharashtra High School is a very popular and useful institution in the locality. It was conducted as a private institution till 1931 by Mr. N. M. Kale, but since then the school has been looked after by a Board of Management under the chairmanship of Dr. H. J. Babha. The number of pupils on the rolls at the end of March 1935 was 300, and an analysis of it is interesting, in that it shows that only 14 per cent of the boys are drawn from the "advanced" classes. Special care is taken to build up the moral and civic character of the students, and attention is also pdid to extra-curricular activities such as games and scouting. The financial position of the school, however, is far from satisfactory, and the managing committee have issued an appeal for funds which we heartily endorse.

YOUR FUTURE?

Why live only in the present or the past? Why not give an occasional thought to your future? Consider the time when there will be no place for you in the world of wage-earners. What will be your financial status then? Think, too, about the financial position of your family in case of your sudden death.

Such thoughts bring problems and difficulties but these are readily solved and adjusted by a Crown Life Endowment Policy. Purchase one now and on your retirement you will receive a substantial sum to ensure your comfort for the rest of your days. Should misfortune overtake you in the meantime your family will receive the financial aid so necessary.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Bell House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1935

UNWISE LEAD

The Bombay Presidency Depressed Classes Conference held at Yeola in Nasik District has been persuaded by its President Dr. Ambedkar, to adopt a resolution urging the complete severance of the Depressed Classes from the Hindu fold and the embracing of any other religion guaranteeing them equal status and treatment with other members of the faith. The resolution is obviously of a revolutionary character and, if taken seriously and acted upon to any extent by the community, is bound to bring in its train grave consequences disastrous alike to the Harijan community and Hindu society in general. But it does not seem to have received at the conference the serious and prolonged consideration which its gravity demanded. There was hardly any talk, before the conference was held, of any such momentous step being contemplated by any of the Harijan leaders. It appears that the conference itself was taken by surprise by its President's advice to adopt the resolution. A greater sense of responsibility on his part and on the part of other leaders at the conference would have induced them to appoint a committee to consider his advice and consult leaders of the community in other parts of the Presidency and the country and to place its recommendations before a special conference of the community after they had been thoroughly discussed by the whole community in all their bearings. But it appears that Dr. Ambedkar was obsessed for some time with the thought of the inhuman treatment meted out to Harijans in certain parts of Gujerat by caste Hindus, vented his outraged feelings in his speech at the conference and needlessly encouraged his devoted and loyal followers to assent to a resolution dictated by him.

On Its Last Legs

Considered from any point of view, the resolution is most unwise. Religion is not a contract in which social status is part of the consideration. If a man believes in the essential doctrines of a faith he ought to stick to it whatever the material consequences of his adhesion to it. On the other hand, if a man has no real faith in a religion, he should not let himself be forced to follow it even if his adhesion to it brings him any material advantage. So far as the Hindu religion is considered, it is now recognised by a large number of Hindus that untouchability is not an integral part of their faith. Untouchability is now rather a social than a religious institution, rooted more in custom than in scriptural texts. As Gandhiji points out in his interview on Dr. Ambedkar's speech, untouchability is on its last legs in spite of isolated events to the contrary. The very incidents in Gujerat that may be obsessing Dr. Ambedkar's mind are indicative of the final conflict between the growing self-assertiveness on the part of Harijans and the sense of waning influence on the part of the caste Hindus. There is, therefore, no occasion at all for the Harijans to despair of success in their struggle for equality. Moreover, as untouchability is now chiefly a social institution rooted in custom, it may pursue the Harijans in spite of their change of religion, especially where, as Gandhiji observes, "their lives for good or for evil are intertwined with those of caste Hindus." In these circumstances it is most unwise for any responsible Harijan leader to recommend conversion "en masse" to his community. We hope with Gandhiji that Dr. Ambedkar will reconsider his position.

A Warning

However unwise the resolution may be, it should be a warning to the caste Hindus, particularly to those who complacently believe that untouchability will disappear of itself without any special efforts on their part. It should remind them how bitterly millions of Harijans feel for their degraded position and should induce them to redouble their efforts to eradicate the evil without any available delay. The caste Hindus owe this duty alike to the community they have wronged and to the wider Hindu society. It will be an indelible disgrace to that society if large numbers of Harijans are drawn by sheer despair to renounce their ancestral religion. Caste Hindus, should not be content with mere ameliorative work for the Harijans. They should rather concentrate their best efforts on propaganda among themselves till they all come to realise that untouchability is an abomination and till they eradicate it root and branch.

Factors In The Problem

Recently there appeared in the "Manchester Guardian" letters from Messrs. Subash Chandra Bose, William Mellor and Professor Harold Laski—which we have reproduced—pointing out the perplexing complications which enmesh the Abyssinian issue and the question of sanctions. There is a great deal of truth in their contentions which are clearly supported by the past history of British Imperialism and the attitude of Britain towards her own dependencies. There is not the least doubt that Britain's motives in championing the cause of Abyssinia are not at all altruistic, indeed they are openly suspect. Professor Laski enumerates with characteristic and crushing effectiveness "the long record since 1931 of hostility to the League ideal displayed by the Government" and Britain's cynical disregard for the "sanctity of treaties." And he justifiably fears that "Abyssinia looks painfully like Belgium; and the covenant of the League painfully like the treaty of 1839." He, therefore, quite rightly demands that in the event of Britain going to war with Italy the terms and conditions of peace should be definitely settled before the British Labour Party and Socialists supported the National Government in that war. And the first condition should be the extension of the mandatory principle to Africa as a whole—that is to say, the surrender of British Colonies to League control—"as evidence of British sincerity." Indeed this is a principle worth fighting for even regardless of the possibility or otherwise of an Anglo-Italian war. And it would be to the everlasting glory of the British Labour Party if it fought the coming General Election on that issue. There are tremendous possibilities both for the British Empire and the rest of the world in a fight on that issue.

But recent events which have happened since these letters appeared in the "Manchester Guardian" have greatly modified the nature of the Abyssinian problem and British resistance to Italian aggression. However dubious in origin the 'bona-fides' of Britain in declaring herself a devotee of the League and the collective system, the fact remains that the world is to-day witnessing for the first time in its history collective action against a power which world conscience, Socialist and capitalist has denounced as an unmitigated aggressor. Whatever Sir Samuel Hoare's reason in making the speech he did at Geneva, its logic and a swift development of the crisis have been compelling Britain deeper and deeper into further commitments towards the collective system. The position to-day is—and, as we have suggested, it has developed recently—that the two parties to the conflict are Italy and the League of Nations. A war between Italy and Britain, as such, has definitely receded into the background and the manner in which the programme of sanctions is being chalked out clearly suggests that if sanctions at all lead to war it will be a war of the League of Nations against Italy. And since every nation will be involved in it there is at least the possibility that Abyssinia may be saved from being made the loot of imperialism. And, given determination on the part of the peoples as distinct from Governments, there is at least a sporting chance that the new principle and machinery of the collective system which is being created at Geneva may turn out to be, for Imperialism, a Frankenstein's monster.

The same considerations apply to the really excellent letter of Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose. He has rightly drawn attention to Indian feelings over British methods of dealing with the tribes of the North-West Frontier which coupled with the exposure of Britain's own intrigues about Abyssinian leave India cold as to Britain's denunciation of Italy in the name of international ethics. But India sympathises with Abyssinia and seeks to express her sympathy in material ways. And if she supports sanctions against Italy it is because they are being evolved, and are intended to be enforced not by Britain, not by France, but by the League of Nations and in a just cause. And we have tried to show why India hopes that circumstances having taken the turn that they have, Abyssinia can be saved not only from Italy but also from Britain and France. If it were a question between Italy and Britain the answer of India would have been definitely and categorically against both. As to Sir Samuel's provocative reference to India, Sjt. Bose has done well to protest against it. It has brought home, with added pain to this country, the humiliation of India's position among the free Nations of the world. It is a commentary on "India's" delegates that a fellow-delegate insulted India with impunity from an International tribune.

END OF SIMLA SEASON

Some Impressions

(From An Occasional Correspondent).

SIMLA, Oct. 12.

With the departure of His Excellency the Viceroy on October 4th, the Simla season of the current year formally came to a close. "Time rolls its ceaseless course." It seems but the other day that the country, from end to end, was on the tip-toe of expectation to learn the name of the successor of Lord Irwin and here we are at the end of the last Simla season of the then new and now the old and retiring Viceroy. Of the five seasons, which a Viceroy usually spends at Simla, Lord Willingdon's last season has already become a thing of the past! It cannot be said, however, that it has been memorable for anything—except the very wretched weather which it has been our "privilege to enjoy" during the last four months. The oldest resident here is hard put to it, in charging his memory, to recall another such leaky, misty, and mildewy season. The very peculiar and disagreeable weather has naturally come very handy to the Simla correspondents of the Anglo-Indian papers. Their "letters" to the papers they represent at Simla have abounded with wailings at and execrations on poor old Jupiter Pulvius; All this because the incessant rains have as often as not effectually stood in the way of the many games and sports, gaieties and festivities, tennis tournaments and open-air concerts, and the thousand and one social engagements which—wars may come and wars may go—like the ever-running brook depicted by Tennyson, go on at Simla for ever and for ever. There can be no doubt that the foul weather did, to an appreciable extent, interfere with the round of enjoyments and dissipations which are so characteristic of all our hill stations, and particularly of Simla—the 'sanctum sanctorum' of the great Anglo-Indian bureaucracy.

Gay Dissipation

And yet, in spite of the much maligned weather, Simla would not be Simla if it did not enjoy itself. Though, therefore, outdoor sports and functions have been fewer this season than in previous years and some of them were spoilt by the drenching showers, the in-door engagements have come and gone in their usual course The very formal dinners given to His Excellency the Viceroy by the members of his Executive Council once a year, the informal dinners at which our Anglo-Indian fellow-subjects so hugely enjoy themselves, and the many social gatherings at which the ladies sport their silk and satin have all been held from the beginning of the season right up to its close. Sir Roughshod and his charming wife, Lady Headstrong have been highly assiduous in contributing to the gaieties of the season, and at their hospitable board I have frequently met Sir Nathan Pursetight, Gen. Sir Topsy Turveydrop, Sir John Bloodhound, Sir Tono Bungay (I.M.S.), the Hon. Jonathan Wild and Capt. De Hors Shou Pinn among Anglo-Indians, and the Hon. the Maharaja of Chutneypore, the Hon. Raja Saheb of Hazoorganj, the Hon. the Nawab Bahadur of Khushamadnagar. (all three State Councillors), and also Rai Bahadur Tota Mull and Khan Bahadur Ashiq Miraj Khan amongst Assembly members. By reason of the reputation he

(Continued on Page 8).

THE WORLD & ITS WAYS

A Weekly Review Of International Situation

By K. T. SHAH.

The outstanding feature of international news all through the week was of course, the Italo-Abyssinian War. The Fortune of War has not been unexceptionally favourable to the Italian arms, though they have made some progress according to their planned strategy of this struggle. The conquests of such points as Adowa or Aksum does not necessarily mean the destruction of the Ethiopian morale, or the annihilation of their fighting power. But these first successes, even if they prove to be evanescent, must have a certain heartening effect upon the troops engaged under uncongenial conditions, which would otherwise bring about a debacle for the Italian arms

Abyssinia's Resistance

Abyssinian resistance to Italian aggression is proving to be by no means negligible, though a rigorous critic might easily discount the rumours of a reconquest of Adowa, or the massacre of its garrison. Italians could not have been so soon, and so culpably, negligent in their defence of such a strategic point as to betray themselves into a disastrous surprise. But even if Adowa has not been reconquered by Abyssinia: even if they are retiring before the first advances of the enemy, their steady resistance and fierce fighting on every inch of ground they yield, must win them a measure of world admiration and sympathy, which cannot but react in their favour. Abyssinia claims to be fighting for her very existence as an independent nation; and Italy has no moral excuse to imperil that independence,—and the lives of her own sons fighting in Ethiopia,—except the futile pretence at attempting to reclaim that country from the barbarism in which it still is alleged to be wallowing. The world, however, will not take the Italian professions of this nature at their face value; and so the conscience of civilized mankind outside Italy appears to be more and more in favour of Abyssinia. That would not, of course, help Abyssinia to drive out the invader; but, if and when her strategy takes the offensive, or develops a more aggressive defence than has hitherto been the case, world opinion in her favour might render the final conclusion of hostilities bring her better guarantees for national independence than seems to have been the case hitherto.

Sanctions

Outside the theatre of War, the leading countries of Europe are not yet quite clear as to the attitude they would adopt in this conflict. The League Assembly has, indeed, declared Italy to have been the "Aggressor", and has appointed a Committee to devise the most effective forms of "Sanctions" to be employed against this offender against international agreements. But there is no united front even as regards the employment of "Sanctions" in principle; and the fissures and crevices now visible in the European solidarity,—called the League of Nations,—would grow when specific sanctions come actually to be employed. France is in accord with Britain in principle; but she makes conditions and stipulations,—and evinces hesitation and reservations,—in the actual use of "Sanctions", which must weaken very considerably whatever collective action the offended Powers eventually decide to adopt. And if sanctions like a blockade of Italy are adopted by a single Power like Britain, the international kaleidoscope might wear quite another complexion from what appears to-day. Italians are not, to believe their spokesmen, much perturbed at this decision of the League. For not only do they know that their immediate neighbours,—Austria, Hungary, and Germany,—will not join in any "Sanctions" against Italy; but they are also aware that Franco-British agreement as to the actual "Sanctions" is neither substantial nor all-embracing. France has not perhaps yet forgiven Britain the naval alliance Britain has made with Germany. Italy's real dread may be a naval blockade of her ports, or of the Suez Canal; but before the Powers of Europe agree to such drastic steps, Italy would have perhaps succeeded in driving new wedges between the phalanx as it stands against her today.

German Neutrality

Germany has declared her neutrality, even as the United States have, in this war. But German neutrality would not shut out all support to Italy by way of trade, even though the Leader says they would not export to Italy more than they are doing to-day. America would be far more strict; but she, too, would not join actively in the struggle on the side of Right against Might. And meanwhile the heavy drain of gold and capital to the States continues. Britain, moreover, will have to face a domestic crisis in the shape of a General Election, though that may not bode much harm to the present Government; while France may have a similar trouble internally, in the shape of an overthrow of her present Ministry for domestic reasons. In neither event is there any likelihood of a radical change in each country's foreign policy; but still, the very presence of such factors diminishes the ardour with which their present statesmen

(Continued on Page 9).

Frankly Speaking

REVOLT IN TRIPOLI

Our Cairo, correspondent reports that the whole of Tripoli is in a state of high ferment inspite of Italy's unlimited resources to quell every manifestation of a rebellious move. This is not to be wondered at. The Arabs of Tripoli could never reconcile themselves to Italian domination. And repression has only hardened them. Nor is it surprising that most ruthless means should be adopted by Italy to check all possibilities of an extensive revolt. The methods are characteristic of dictatorial authority which is Fascism. They have become more stringent in degree because of the grave emergency with which Fascism and Signor Mussolini find themselves confronted. For the truth is that there is no man, not even the "Negus" of Abyssinia, who is more in peril of losing his power and position in ignominy than the Duce of Italy. Owing to internal conditions and the plight of the unfortunate people of Italy if Duce's present adventure is as much an "expansionist" assault as a move to save Fascism at home. The European gentleman whose interview we have published is right in suggesting that a serious reverse in Abyssinia will react disastrously in Italy. The same applies to a moderately successful revolt in Tripoli.

WATCH THE BETRAYERS

As we expected, almost all non-official efforts to alter the provisions of the Special Powers Bill in the Legislative Council have failed. Part D of sub-section 1 of section 4 of the Bill gives dangerously wide powers to the Executive to order any person to "conduct himself in such manner, abstain from such acts or take such order with any property in his possession or under his control as may be specified in the order." To what extent Government have already abused the provision may be gathered from cases like that of Dr. J. M. Adhikari who was interned at Bijapur but who was refused permission to go to Europe for medical treatment and was not allowed even to go to Bombay or of the agriculturist who, as pointed out by Mr. Soman, was required to walk sixteen miles daily to present himself before the police at the Taluka place or of Maulana Shaukat Ali and his colleagues who were prevented from going to Karachi. But an amendment to delete such a dangerous provision was defeated by the House. It is necessary for the voters to take due note of the Councillors who betray the trust reposed in them by helping Government in their repressive policy.

LIBERALS' POLICY

The gist of the speeches made at the tea party given by the Bombay Liberals in honour of Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru on Monday was that, though the Liberals continue to regard the new Constitution as quite unacceptable, they should work it for all it is worth and not, as Congressmen propose to do, to reject or wreck it by creating deadlocks and otherwise. They would, in doing so, gladly cooperate with other parties, provided they all work on constitutional lines. It is not clear, however, whether they would approve of even occasional constitutional deadlocks or resort to the principle of "grievances before supplies," nor is it clear how their policy will differ from that of others who make it a principle to oppose non-co-operation in any form. If they feel that their wishy-washy policy can appreciably accelerate the country's progress towards Swaraj, they only deceive themselves as well as the public.

COTTON BROKERS' GRIEVANCES

We have already taken occasion to protest against the hours of work observed in the Forward cotton Market of the East India Cotton Association, and we are glad to find, therefore that the Cotton Brokers' Staff Union are making concerted efforts to end what amounts to a positive scandal. In a meeting convened on Sunday under the chairmanship of Mr. K. M. Munshi the Union passed a resolution requesting the Board of the E.I.C. Association to fix proper trading hours and to keep the market closed on holidays. We hope and trust that the Board will now immediately attend to the undoubted grievances of the staff. Mr. Munshi while emphatically condemning the system obtaining at present as inhuman, did well in advising the Union not to adopt an unnecessarily militant attitude. After all, the most enduring compromise is one amicably arrived at between both the parties. The Staff Union and the E.I.C.A. Board should, therefore, now meet together and settle the question fairly and finally.

UNFORTUNATE

It is really unfortunate that Messrs. Giri and Ruikar should have decided not to meet the Congress Labour Sub-Committee. The advantages of such a meeting and a full and frank discussion of questions of common interest to the Congress and the Labour organizations are obvious and it was hoped that it would have brought about greater unity and possibilities of common action between them. We are not aware of the reasons why the two Labour leaders should have arrived at this unfortunate decision and we hope they will take the public into their confidence by issuing a statement.

—PRESS VIEWS—

Give A Lead

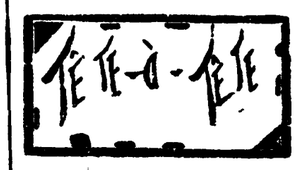
The question of acceptance of Office is just now hanging fire and nothing can be more impolitic than forcing Congressmen to keep mum on it. Babu Rajendra Prasad, therefore, has done the proper thing in clearly giving the freedom of speech to all Congressmen to speak out what they feel about acceptance of Office. We only wish now that he will persuade the Working Committee and the A. I. C. C. to take a definite decision at their Madras meeting and give the much needed lead to the country.—"Forward."

Cheap Device

In view of a majority vote supporting the Special Emergency Powers Bill in the Bombay Council, Sir Robert Bell agreed to coercive legislation being limited for three years. Like his exemplar in the Legislative Assembly, the Home Member of Bombay inveighed against the perils of terrorism, Communism and Congress influence, but when he found he could win his way, he offered the appreciative concession that the menace of his Bill would expire in three years. The rights of the ordinary citizen are made the sport of controversy in the Legislature, and defeat in one move is apparently the excuse for victimizing the public with the gift of permanent repression.—"Hindustan Times."

Population Problem

By a steady and continuous pursuit of the means for increasing food-supply in the country, the problem of population will become a factor of secondary importance. Rapid industrialisation and improvement of indigenous agricultural methods are the means of adding to the country's food-supply and of increasing at the same time the purchasing power of the people and raising the standard of their living. If side by side with these there is a propaganda for birth control too, the path of solution will only be further smoothened. Our need is not so much for other things as for a sustained and well-ordered State policy in regard to all these over-mastering requirements of our situation.—"Indian Nation."



According to a London Doctor another world war may bring in its wake a world-wide epidemic of diseases.

No need, however, for alarm. We will all be safely dead by then.

* * * *

Gandhiji says: "If Englishmen were as a nation to become non-violent at heart, they would shed imperialism. They would give up the use of arms. The moral force generated by such an act of renunciation would stagger Italy into a willing surrender of her designs"

True, but wouldn't that stagger Britain herself first and that too tragically?

Any way this violently dangerous and subversive aspect of non-violence fully justifies the mild provision of the Criminal L. A. A. against Satyagraha.

* * * *

Indeed it calls for another fierce and fiery tirade by the Hon'ble Sir Nripendra Nath Sirkar against the hypocrisy of non-violence, Congress, his country and his countrymen.

* * * *

According to a Simla reporter Sir Henry Craik has left for an unknown destination.

After his vigorous work in the last two sessions of the Assembly, Sir Henry richly needed it.

* * * *

"Regarding orders served on Maulana Shaukat Ali and others the Home Member said that they were issued when he was away on leave and admitted that it was an exceptional case."

—Bombay Council proceedings.

And, of course, exceptions make the rule of "Law and Order" in India.

* * * *

But what is the implication of the explanation that he was on leave? It cannot be a hint that his 'locum tenens' was in the wrong—no Home Member permanent or acting can possibly be fallible, that is the law and that is going to be the law.

Can it, therefore, mean that if he, Sir Robert, had been at his post he would not have banned the entry of Maulana Shaukat Ali and others into Sind, but interned them at, say, Bijapur, Ahmednagar, etc?

* * * *

We understand that Simla is awaiting instructions from Whitehall as to the nature of sanctions to be applied by India as a member of the League against Italy.

To await instructions from Geneva would, of course, constitute a grave breach of the Whitehall—Simla Covenant. Why, it would be a betrayal by Simla of its own 'raison d'etre.'

* * * *

"The Italian advance," says Reuter,' is assuming the appearance of an almost peaceful colonial enterprise."

We quite agree. But why "almost?"

* * * *

A concentration camp, we learn, is being prepared by Italians in Maiani for Abyssinian prisoners.

But there is no foundation for the report that the services of an expert have been requisitioned from the Bengal Government.

* * * *

"Mr. Eden and I", urges M. Laval, "have the same concern and the same will to find a friendly settlement of the conflict in conformity with the Covenant."

"Friendly" is rather good.

The moral outlaw, the enemy of International ethics, will be invited as a friend to content himself with a moderate helping of Abyssinia.

By the way, if Italy is a friend, what is Abyssinia?

* * * *

"I had the misfortune of being born with the stigma of an untouchable. However, it is not my fault; but I will not die a Hindu, for this is in my power."—Dr. Ambedkar.

How splendid! But we suppose it wouldn't be quite kind to invite the Doctor to apply the same principle to himself in respect of Indian politics and his constitutional status as an Indian.

Lull In Fighting In Abyssinia

First Phase Over: Second To Begin Soon?

Heavy Rains Block Advance Of Mussolini's Legions To Gerlogubi

N. Chamberlain Foresees Very Long Period Of Difficulty, Doubt, And Anxiety In Present Conflict

(Through Reuter's Agency)

ROME, October 14.

According to an unconfirmed report from Daggahbur the Italians and Mijjertein Somalis are engaged in a fierce battle on the south-east corner of Abyssinia where the Anglo-Italian Somaliland frontiers meet, and the British Somaliland tribe Dolbahanta has sided with the Mijjertein, despite the fact that the British authorities had forbidden them to take action, warning them that disobedience would entail the withdrawal of British protection. Many casualties are said to have been suffered on both sides.

With the fall of Adowa and Adigrat, and the expected speedy fall of Axum it is considered here that the first phase of the East African operations is completed, and it is expected that the second phase, which is due to begin shortly, will meet with little resistance, as reconnaissance flights far into the interior have revealed the entire absence of the enemy.

It is reported that the Italian advance to Gerlogubi is temporarily suspended at Gerohai by torrential rains which have made the movements of the troops impossible.

The Bishop of the holy city of Axum presented the keys of the city to General de Bono, simultaneously paying homage to the Italian Commander.

According to a message from Adowa the capture of the city was without fighting, and therefore was considered imminent.

Italian patrols are reported on the outskirts of the city, which the Italians refrained from bombing, because of its holy character.

Note: A Reuter's message from Addis Ababa of October 8 stated that the holy city of Axum had fallen.

ONLY BEGINNING OF WAR

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Britain professed her readiness to help Italy to secure her legitimate ambitions, as long as she did that without recourse to war, said Mr. Neville Chamberlain in a speech at Glasgow.

Even now, he said, when she has begun hostilities "we have never withdrawn those words, and we have not sought in anyway to close the door, which a little while ago, we sought to open to her."

Referring to a suggestion that the general election should be postponed to Spring Mr. Chamberlain asked what right had Britain to say that crisis would be passed by Spring. "We are not at the end, but at the beginning of what might be a very long period of difficulty, doubt, and anxiety, in which there might be recurring crises of the most serious character."

Referring to the defence programme, Mr. Chamberlain declared that Government did not intend going beyond the absolute minimum necessary for their purpose, and would not relax their efforts to obtain a general disarmament agreement.

SUB-COMMITTEE FORMED

(Special Cable)

GENEVA, Oct. 14.

The sub-committee to examine the measures for putting sanctions in application consist of the United Kingdom, France, Poland, Spain, Russia, Canada, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium and Sweden.

The Mutual Assistance Committee will consist of the United Kingdom, France, Poland, Russia Spain, Greece, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Mexico and South Africa.

TERMS OF RESOLUTION

GENEVA, October 14.

To-day was another day crowded with incident, and the progress for which most of the credit must be given to M. Maximos, the Greek President of the Financial Committee, and M. Coulandre, the French Technical Expert.

M. Maximos steered the financial resolution through the Committee with skill and speed. The terms of the resolution are as watertight as it is humanly possible to make them, covering every possible form of credit and financial operations direct or indirect between Italian Government institutes, business firms and all Italian individuals.

The resolution does not interfere with private banking or their deposits abroad or payments of instalments on loans already issued, but not fully transferred. The resolution, however, will prevent the issue of second portion on any loan, even if the first section had been handed over.

Mr. Ferguson pointed out that Canada, like other signatories of the League, stood to lose heavily, and was supported by Mr. Tewater, the South African delegate.

BOYCOTT OF EXPORTS

The French resolution to establish a Sub-Committee to deal with the embargo on raw materials and boycott of exports was adopted expeditiously.

The Committee will meet to-morrow afternoon, and if the same rate of progress is maintained, it should be able to reach a decision before the end of the week.

It is understood the representatives of Venezuela and Uruguay have made reservations somewhat analogous to Argentine, who claimed a special consideration owing to the large number of Italians in Argentine, which finds difficulty in voting for the measure in a hurry.

ELECTION SURPRISE

Bennett Government In Canada Certain Of Defeat

LIBERALS' CLEAN SWEEP

(Special Cable.)

OTTAWA, October 15.

The Bennett Government is certain of defeat in the general election and an overwhelming Liberal victory is assured. The Liberals have made almost a clean sweep of the maritime provinces, winning all seats in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island with big gains elsewhere. Hitherto five members of the Cabinet have been defeated.

The position of the parties at 2 a.m. G.M.T. was Liberals 92, Conservatives 21, Cooperative Commonwealth Party 2, Independent Liberals 2. Liberals 48 gains, no losses.

CANADIAN ELECTIONS

(Special Cable.)

OTTAWA, October 15.

The state of parties at 06-15 hours was as under:—

Liberals 158, Conservatives 38, Social Credit 13, others 14.

34-HOUR WEEK

American Federation Of Labour Bent On Securing It

(Special Cable)

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 14

The American Federation of Labour Convention has resolved on 34-hour week.

President Green declared that "nothing will stop us from securing it, either through exercise of our economic strength, or legislation.

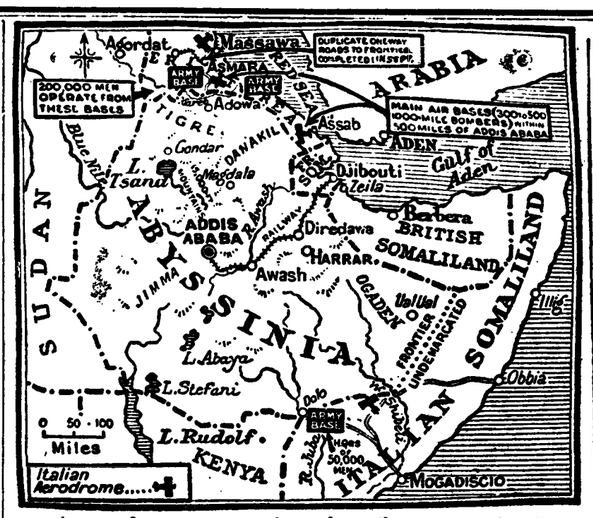
"We cannot resign ourselves to carrying permanently the burden for ten eleven million unemployed, which is a menace to our democratic institutions."

WAR LOAN REFUNDMENT PROGRAMME

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.

The completion of the United States War Loan refundment programme was indicated by a Treasury announcement, yesterday, of the details of the fourth liberty bond conversion operations. The total of the latter was 1 216 million dollars, of which 995 million are converted, leaving 251 million to be redeemed in cash result is considered satisfactory. Bond circles now expect the refundment of various short-term obligations possibly involving 500 million dollars early in March.



Apart from preparations for offensive on the Ogaden front, the Italians are reported to be massing tanks and armoured cars south-east of Adowa for another "big putsch".

COAL-OIL COMPANY

Will Make Britain Independent Of Foreign Supply

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The first plant of the world to make petrol on a commercial scale by hydro-generation of bituminous coal was inaugurated to-day when Mr. Ramsay MacDonald opened the Ici New Plant at Billingham.

It is claimed that hydro-generation which is generally recognised as completely new to British industry makes it technically possible to render Great Britain independent of imported oil supplies. Though the running cost is high it compares favourably with other methods of manufacturing oil from coal when it is calculated that the basis of liquid fuel output which nearly equals the total of all other similar processes operating in the United Kingdom.

Congress Policy And Office Acceptance

MADRAS, October 15.

There was no meeting of the Congress Working Committee last night, as was announced probably, owing to the non-arrival of some of the important members of the Committee, including Mr. Nariman, the Mayor of Bombay, who arrived this morning. The Committee had three hours' discussion and adjourned to meet again at 3 p.m.

STATEMENT

The following official statement has been issued. The Committee considered some administrative questions such as accounts, budget, the publication of the history of the Congress and brochures in connection with the 50th anniversary of the Congress, as also the question of delegates to be allotted to each province in view of membership figures furnished by each province. The Committee also considered resolutions of which notice has been given by private members, relating to Congress policy towards States and the acceptance or non-acceptance of offices under the new Constitution. In regard to the former the Committee decided to ask the A.I.C.C. to endorse the statement issued on the subject by the Working Committee at its last meeting at Wardha. The later question is still under discussion. The Committee meets again at 3 p.m

MEMBERS PRESENT

The following members were present:—Babu Rajendra Prasad, President, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, Mr. Kripalani, Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Mr. S. M. Moitra and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai was also present.—A.P.

NEW RATES OF MOTOR FEES

License And Registration Levy To Meet Administration Charges

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 15.

Following are the rates of fees which the Government propose to levy under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act (1914) for the registration of motor vehicles Driving Licences, etc., provided that the Bombay Motor Vehicles Taxation Bill now pending before the Bombay Legislative Council is passed on the basis which may be expected to replace the whole of the revenue which is to be given up:—

New Rates Of Fees

Registration of a motor vehicle Rs. 8.

Registration of a motor vehicle Rs. 2.

Transfers of registration certificate of a motor vehicle Re. 1.

New Driving Licences Rs. 5.

Renewal of driving licences Re. 1.

Temporary Driving Licences Rs. 2.

Duplicate Certificates or licences Re. 1.

Receipts from the above fees are estimatel to meet the cost of examination of drivers and vehicles and the administration and the issue of Registration Certificates and Driving Licences.

MARSHAL BADOGLIO AT MASSAWA

ROME, Oct. 15.

Marshal Badoglio, Chief of General Staff arrived at Massawa.

HULL ECHOES HOARE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.

A three-fold international effort for peace and prosperity was advocated by Mr. Cordell Hull in his broadcast speech. He asked for simultaneous international action for the vigorous rebuilding of international trade, gradual restoration of monetary stability and international agreement ensuring that all important raw materials were available on reasonable terms wherever they needed. The reference to raw materials echoing Sir S. Hoare's recent words with regard to that seems to indicate United States did not object to participating in discussions, while reference to monetary stability is regarded as important, especially as Mr. Morgenthau who is presently in Paris yesterday reminded the Pressmen the United States' readiness to discuss stabilisation and exchange rates. Mr. Morgenthau yesterday saw the French Finance Minister and to-day saw M. Laval. —Reuter.

WATERY GRAVE FOR FIFTEEN

Sequel To Capsizing Of Of Canoe In Tapti River

LUCKNOW, Oct. 15.

A Bahraich message says that 15 persons have been drowned in the river Tapti as a result of a country canoe striking against a bore five feet high which swept the river. The only survivors of the ill-fated canoe is a woman and the boatman. The latter has been taken into custody by police. Official confirmation is lacking.—A. P.

S. P. BILL BATTLE IN COUNCIL

(Continued from page 8).

Mr. Navale: "You have it."

Mr. Gokhale protested to the Chair against this remark and insisted that the statement should be withdrawn. There was some excitement in the House. The President intervened, and Mr. Navale then said that he gladly withdrew it.

After the Home Member had replied clarifying the Government position in the matter, Mr. Navale's amendment was put to the House and "Ayes" were declared to have carried. On a challenge from the Leader of the House, the Chamber divided and rejected the amendment by 27 to 44 votes.

The House later adopted by a large majority Mr. Dhurandhar's amendment as it stood, amended by Dewan Bahadur Dongarsingh Patil's amendment.

Mr. Chaturbhai Patel moved an amendment bringing down the maximum limit of the fine of rupees 5,000 for offence under section 14 of the Act (disobedience of order) to 500 rupees in section 25.

HOME MEMBER'S GESTURE.

The Home Member wanted to fix the limit at Rs. 1,000, but later moved an amendment himself for the deletion of whole section 25. The House greeted with cheers the Home Member's gesture.

Sir Robert next was greeted with applause from the non-official side of the House, when for the first time during the debate on the Bill, he made a welcome departure from the practice of opposing, non-official amendments and outright accepted Mr. Bhailal Patel's amendment providing that courts should record in writing reasons for passing the order.

LAST DAY FOR S. P. BILL.

Mr. Gokhale next moved an amendment to section 29 that provision to the effect "that proceedings or orders taken under this Act (except as provided in it) be called in question in court" be deleted. His contention was that the provision sought to withhold from the High Court the beneficial power or Habeas Corpus given to it by letters patent.

Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed warned all parties and members of the House to consider this question seriously. The House at this stage adjourned to Wednesday. It is hoped that prolonged discussion on the Special Powers Bill would come to an end to-morrow.

U. S. BANKERS KIDNAPPED?

(Special Cable.)

DOUGLAS ARIZONA, October 15.

Five American bankers are reported to have been kidnapped by bandits in Eastern Sonora (Mexico). News has been brought to New York by publisher Norcross who has escaped. It is said the bankers were going on a hunting expedition when the bandits captured them, confiscated their guns and ammunition and drove them towards the mountains. The victims include J. H. Durrell, Vice-President of the National City Bank.

CHECK THIS DANGEROUS DRIFT

Plenary Congress Alone Can Decide "Offices" Issue, Say Radicals

BOMBAY, Oct. 15.

On the eve of the meeting of the A. I. C. C. at Madras 40 Labour leaders and Radical Congressmen have addressed to the members of the A. I.C. C. and the rank and file of the Congress a few words on the question of the acceptance of offices under the new Constitution. In the course of the communication, they state that the Parliamentary Party of the Congress are traversing the road of Liberalism, of Responsive Co-operation, of compromise with British Government.

Congressmen as a body do not seem to have clearly realised the dangerous drift of the situation.

NOTHING NEW IN IT

There is nothing new in the arguments put forward in favour of acceptance of offices. We have heard them so often from the Liberals and the Responsivists. To talk about fighting the Government inside the cabinet is a farce. It is futile to expect any concrete advantages for the masses by the working of the Reforms.

The acceptance of offices is not a logical corrolary of the policy of entering Legislatures. We go to the Legislatures not to co-operate with the Government to help it carry on its administration, but to utilise them as platforms for agitation, propaganda, and organisation for strengthening and deepening our struggle for independence.

The Congress is committed to the goal of Complete Independence which can be realised only as a result of ceaseless fight but not by negotiations, conferences and compromises with the Government. It cannot also come as the result of a decree of the British Parliament, nor as the logical fulfilment of the various grants of Reforms. An active participation in the Government will not advance our national struggle. Acceptance of offices under the new Reforms amounts to nothing else but sabotaging of the freedom movement. This new policy of Congress leaders is in flat contradiction of the professed aims and the cherished ideals of the Indian National Congress.

WANTED PLENARY SESSION.

We must act in an organised and disciplined way in order that our Opposition may be effective. Let us declare it in unequivocal manner that the acceptance of offices under the new Reforms is against the creed, the basic principles and the tradition of the Congress. Let us make it clear that it is only a democratically-convened plenary session of the Congress which can make such a radical alteration in the accepted programme and policy of the Congress. Let us compel the leadership to convene such a Congress session before it starts making propaganda in favour of acceptance offices.

Among those that have signed the statement are Miss Maniben Kara, Mr. V. B. Karnik, Dr. M. R. Shetty, Messrs. Madan Shetty, G. R. Inamdar, Wamanrao Kulkarni, Y. K. Kondvikar, N. N. Chandur, Harish Chaudhary, Mohamed Ebrahim, Keshav Talpade, Mark Patrao, K. T. Sule, R. R. Mahajani A. V. Chaudhari, S. D. Palekar, S. Mohamed Quazi, Abdur Rehman Mitha, G. P. Khare, S. D. Patil, B. T. Rane, and others. —United Press.

RADICAL POLITICAL CONFERENCE

The Secretaries of the R. P. C. write:—

A meeting of the organisation committee of the Radical Political Conference was held on Tuesday at 7 p.m. at Gautam Nivas on the Charni Road, Dr. M. R. Shetty presiding. Twenty new members were co-opted to the Committee, prominent among them being Messrs. K N Jogiekar, S D Palekar, I A Ezekiel, Dr Oberoy, Mr A J Lobo and others. Messrs. Abdur Rahman Mitha and N N Chandur were elected secretaries of the organisation committee. Three committees, viz., Publicity, Propaganda and Drafts Committee were elected.

R. C. MEMBERS.

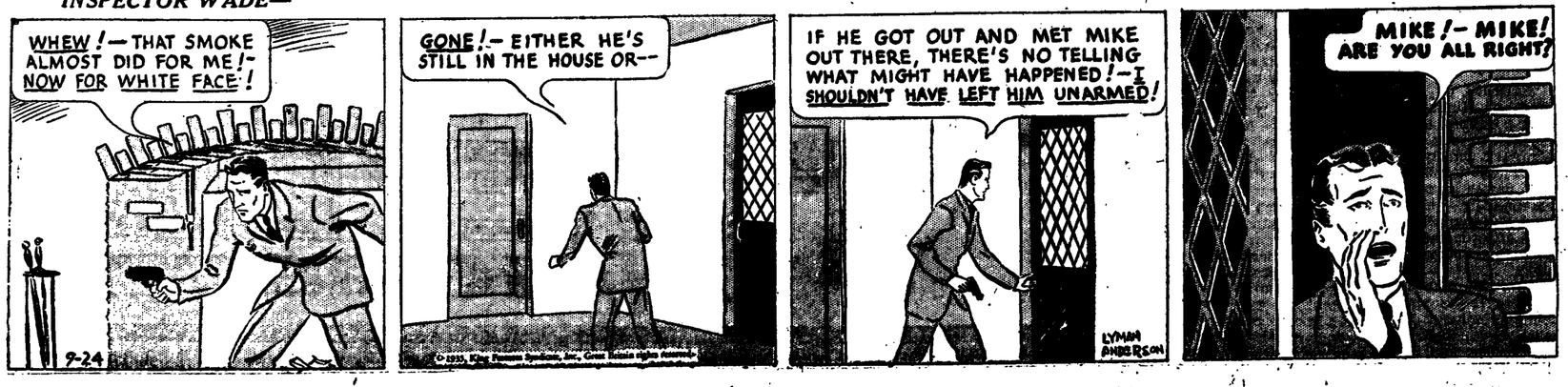
It was decided to fix the Reception Committee membership fees at annas eight and that of the delegates at annas two. Anybody paying annas eight and agreeing with the objects of the Conference shall be entitled to be Reception Committee members.

The last date for the enrolment of the Reception Committee members was fixed for 22nd instant.

The offices of the conference are opened at two places—one at Block No. 36, Gautam Nivas, Charni Road and the other at the offices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, at Indira Building, Poibavdi, Parel. All correspondence should be addressed to the Secretaries at the Gautam Nivas address.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

INSPECTOR WADE— *'WHITE FACE'*


WHEW!—THAT SMOKE ALMOST DID FOR ME!—NOW FOR WHITE FACE!
9-24
GONE!—EITHER HE'S STILL IN THE HOUSE OR—
IF HE GOT OUT AND MET MIKE OUT THERE, THERE'S NO TELLING WHAT MIGHT HAVE HAPPENED!—I SHOULDN'T HAVE LEFT HIM UNARMED!
LYMAN ANDERSON
MIKE!—MIKE! ARE YOU ALL RIGHT?

Dr. Ambedkar's Threat

LACK OF CONFIDENCE IN UPLIFT WORK BY CASTE HINDUS

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One could hardly help being dismayed at the fateful resolution, conceived in a moment of desperation, and passed by a majority at the Nasik Conference of the "Depressed" classes. The hour would seem to have struck for Nemesis to overtake Hindu orthodoxy. The irony of the situation is that Hindu orthodoxy is left cold by it. Sanatanists who look upon themselves as the pillars of Hindu Dharma and who are mainly instrumental in driving their co-religionists from the Hindu fold do not believe in numbers. If things are allowed to drift and the State does not step in to help the sane-minded Hindu public in their efforts to raise the status of the "Depressed" classes by statutory provisions, it is doubtful if the day will ever dawn when the Sanatanists of their own free will realise the error of their ways.

Reports of persecution of the "Depressed" classes at the hands of the caste Hindus continue to flow in off and on from different parts of the country. Such reports would convey the impression that the situation that had arisen as a result of the historic fast of Mahatmaji is being submerged by the rising tide of orthodox 'zulum.' The situation would thus appear to be worsening. But we have the record of selfless services rendered by advanced Hinduism to the cause of the "Depressed" classes throughout the length and breadth of the country, to be set off against the reports of persecution. One thing stands out in bold relief so far as the fruit of the labours of caste Hindus in the above direction goes. It is that there is no organised campaign anywhere in the country to negative the work of the reformist sections for the uplift of the "Depressed" classes. Now may we ask Dr. Ambedkar what he has so far done to remove caste distinctions which still obtain among the "Depressed" classes themselves? Have the efforts put forth by him, granting that he has made such efforts, to relieve the fold of "Depressed" classes from caste distinctions banning all kind of intercourse among themselves borne any fruit? The evil of caste distinctions is hard to eradicate. Nobody would blame Dr. Ambedkar or his followers who may have been trying to reduce the section of Hindus known as "Depressed" classes as a compact whole, for not attaining so far any appreciable success. For they have not to fight only caste distinctions which is but a manifestation of the greater evil of illiteracy. Let Dr. Ambedkar apply his own experience to the case of caste Hindus who have been doing their utmost to bring about a change of heart on the part of their Sanatanist friends so far as the question of the removal of disabilities of the "Depressed" classes is concerned.

Liberal-minded Hinduism is in no way influenced by the threat implied in the resolution passed at the Nasik Conference. It would be a legitimate threat if there were no conscious efforts made to undo the wrong done to the "Depressed" classes by the Sanatanists, by the advanced sections of Hindus. But the situation has considerably changed since the memorable Poona Pact. And it is the height of ingratitude to ignore all the good work that is being done for raising the status of the depressed classes to one of all-round equality with the caste Hindus. Looking to the intensity of orthodoxy opposition, the measure of success which the reformist section of Hinduism has so far attained holds a bright promise for the future. If the Hindu reformers have not been able fully to realise the expectations of the "Depressed" classes the fault lies at the door of the colossal ignorance of the masses. Hindu orthodoxy has entrenched itself safely in the depths of mass ignorance. Thus powerfully entrenched it is able to render itself impervious to attack. None would realise better than Dr. Ambedkar himself that what he considers as an insensate and recalcitrant attitude of Hindu orthodoxy is in reality nothing but ignorance. What constitutes to-day as a problem apparently baffling all attempts at solution would really cease to be one once the greater problem of illiteracy is successfully tackled.

Orthodoxy bases its opposition to reform primarily on the authority of religious or quasi-religious texts and partly also on usage and custom. The latter acquire through the passage of time force and authority as powerful in intensity and wide in scope as the textual injunctions. This is true of the followers of every faith under the sun. To undermine this authority and hold, the texts written with special reference to time place and circumstance, have upon the mass mind, would be possible with the help of an intensive educative propaganda.

None knows better than Dr. Ambedkar himself that reformed sections of Hinduism in overwhelming numbers, stand behind him in his demand for a status of equality for the "Depressed" classes with the caste Hindus. Life-long habits, beliefs and notions, clothed in the garb of religious conduct, will take their own time to disappear. And the consummation will hove in sight sooner the more intensified is our propaganda to grapple with illiteracy.

The unfortunate attitude of the orthodox Hindus to the problem of the "Depressed" classes which has embittered Dr. Ambedkar and his friends is on the road to extinction. It is but a question of time

The learned Doctor would, therefore, realise that his advice to the "Depressed" classes to sever themselves from the Hindu fold does not come with good grace, in the light of what is being done by the caste Hindus for the uplift of the classes he represents. Impatience at the delay in getting full redress for the wrongs to which the "Depressed" classes have been subjected all these centuries is perfectly justified. But when this legitimate impatience is suffered to degenerate in a fit of desperation into the advocacy of a step calculated to wrench millions of human beings from the faith, culture and traditions of their ancestors, Dr. Ambedkar and impatient friends render themselves guilty of seeking wantonly to interfere with the legitimate pursuit of their faith, a faith to which they have clung through ages despite the inhuman barbarities they have all along being subjected to by caste Hindus

Dr. Ambedkar and his friends have either no faith in the assurances of Hindu reformers that they would in course of time by dint of propaganda and persuasion bring about the desired change of heart in quarters where it woefully lacking to-day, or no patience with the uphill work which the former have set themselves of demolishing the strongholds of orthodoxy and thus pave the way for the depressed classes coming into their own so far as equal status and equal opportunities with caste Hindus go.

The problem has to be studied in a correct perspective. Local grievances need not be magnified into an all-India problem. The steady growth of public opinion in favour of a helpful propaganda with regard to the uplift of these submerged classes has also to be taken into consideration. Similarly State indifference to this problem should also be given its proper place in the bill of indictment against the Hindu public for the continuance of disabilities against the depressed classes. It is superfluous to mention here that it was only in the last century that the British people shook themselves free from the stigma which attached to their national honour in the shape of Catholic disabilities. And last but not least the very low level of literacy which hampers the work of the reformist sections of Hindus on behalf of the submerged classes.—Yours, etc.,

V. B. KIRTIKER.

Santa Cruz, Oct. 15.

SATYAPAL'S PEACE MOVE

Appeal To Give Up Communal Boycott

LAHORE, Oct. 15.

The conference of Hindu-Muslim-Sikh leaders convened by Dr. Satyapal to explore avenues for restoring communal harmony considered economic relationship in all aspects and passed a resolution discountenancing mutual boycott practices and appealing to the communities all over the province to give up the same as early as possible.

Hundreds of leaders who attended the conference included Congress leaders, prominent Hindu and Muslim newspaper proprietors, Ahrar leaders and Muslim nationalists.—A.P.

END OF SIMLA SEASON

(Continued from page 6).

justly enjoys for his "strength of character," in dealing with communalism, communism and terrorism, Sir Roughshod Headstrong is looked up to in Anglo-Indian Simla as one of the greatest pillars of the British Empire. His wife fortunately, has no politics, in the strict sense of the term, and she has played to perfection the Grand Dame of Simla Society, ever since her husband came up here last year.

And so, once again, we have run through our usual course of Simla Society—our rounds of business and enjoyment; the former consisting of the working-out of the details of the so-called Reform Scheme and the insipid resolutions of the recent Railway Conference, the latter comprising the usual gamut of festivities and also the gay dissipation for which Simla Anglo-Indian Society—thanks principally to Rudyard Kipling—has attained a tremendous reputation far from enviable. Our summer festivities which consist of balls at the Viceregal Lodge, at Snowdon and at Barnes Court (the two latter the residences respectively of the Commander-in-Chief and of the Governor of the Punjab); the performances of the Amateur Dramatic Club—perhaps the best equipped amateur Club in the world, the weekly "gymkhanas" on Saturdays at Anandale—the well-known and famous recreation ground at Simla, and one of its notable sights; the frequent tennis, dinner and evening parties; the dances given by the clubs and the leading hostesses; the meetings of the rifle, polo, cricket and football clubs; the picnics, concerts garden parties (official and non-official); the races, the art exhibitions and charitable bazars; —in fact, all that is admittedly characteristic of a successful Simla season, have come and gone, and it only remains for us to pack up our luggage and be "off" to the plains—leaving the "Capua of India" to struggle through the cold season as best it might.

Rush To The Plains

The "rush downwards" commenced so far as the first week of this month. The hotels and the boarding-houses are now fast getting emptied. The ordinary, special, and the extra-special trains to Kalka are all puffing down one after another with their "tiny little" compartments packed like sardine tins. If you want to secure a berth you have got to book it days before-hand, or you are sure to come to grief. Traffic on the line has considerably increased of late years, in spite of rather severe motor competition, and the use of the much heavier engines necessitated, some years back, the relaying of the line on a firmer basis. The earliest indication of the downward rush from Simla, however, is the presence, in the first week of October, of large numbers of the sturdy Pathans and the sinewy Tibetan hill-men, who make the annual exodus to the plains practicable by carrying on their heads and backs the enormous belongings of officials and visitors, from their offices and residences, to the two railway stations. As you go up and down the roads at Simla, you pass by, for weeks in October, long files of these brawny hillmen heading alone, laden with cartloads of luggage, either to the main station at Simla, or at Summer Hill. Their appearance is thus a significant, though silent, valedictory announcement of the close of the Simla season, and the spectacle brings home the fact that your stay also is soon to come to an end, and that you should now pack up and arrange to go down to some station on the plains. Yet another and an even more conclusive proof of the end of the season is that the shouting of the newspaper "boys," which was banned by the bureaucratic Municipal Committee of Simla in certain localities, is now fainter everywhere, and the daily bulletin of the list of social engagements (which in the height of the season extends over more than a column and is quite a formidable affair) has become a meagre and a paltry thing, indeed—heaving shrunk to but a few lines now in the two local weeklies, the "Simla Times" and the "Simla Weekly." But even though Simla is "thinning out," there is yet a sufficient number of visitors left, who have come up with a view to recruit their health and recuperate the energies they have lost by their "grind" on the plains. They are still seen taking their constitutional of an afternoon unprotected by an umbrella, since the weather is now splendid—such as is to be found in the Autumn only in the Himalayas.

The Himalayan Autumn

That seekers after health should tarry long up here, far into the autumn, is not at all surprising, when you remember that the best season in the Himalayan countries extends from the beginning of October to the end of November. The weather at this time of the year is simply superb—there is no other word for it. Delightfully cool, with bright and tepid sunshine all day long, it is a highly bracing and invigorating climate rivalling that of Switzerland. The Himalayan stations in the autumn thus offer to the invalid a glorious chance to get restored to one's normal health. Unfortunately, except for those who have houses of their own, it is not very convenient to secure accommodation after the end of October, as many of the principal hotels then close down—though the Grand Hotel, one of the best in Simla, remains open all the year round. Be that as it may, we are enjoying at present the most splendid weather—something akin to what you have on the upper Indian plains during the Christmas and the New Year's weeks. The temperature during the middle of the day rises to about 65 degrees in the shade, and at night falls to about 50. As I write this communication I see through my study windows all the higher peaks covered with snow. The snow line covers the whole view of the horizon, and the brilliant sunshine resting on the top of the snow-laden peaks makes the entire range one stupendous mass of burnished silver. It is truly a divine sight, and a glorious panorama that once seen can never be effaced from one's mind's eye. Truly did sing the great Sanskrit poet that even in a thousand ages of the gods one could not adequately describe the glories of "Himan-chal." With the disappearance of the masses of clouds and mists which enveloped us from June to September, the spirit of the whole population has now naturally revived. The elderly folk up here are but too anxious to make the most of such capital weather to lay by a fresh store of health and energy; while the younger are having the last sip of the cup of enjoyment by making it a point of going conscientiously through the whole gamut of the closing social functions of the expiring season. These seekers after pleasure have no doubt a tiring and laborious "duty" to discharge, but they are bent on having a gay time of it, and in spite of their round of dissipations, they are yet alive to tell the tale—thanks, no doubt, to the bracing and invigorating climate of Simla, in the autumn.

A Reactionary Body.

It is in the Assembly building that there rises in one's breast the hope of India's gaining some day economic and political freedom. The last session of the Assembly has been memorable for its great victories over an irresponsible bureaucratic government, which acts unconstitutionally while all the time swearing by constitutional principles! Of the members of the upper chamber—except the few to whom honour is due for their patriotism and independence—the less said the better, as the majority of its non-official members are trucklers to the bureaucracy. The speeches delivered by many of them are nauseating in the extreme, and it is but rarely that one can listen in this council to any popular or patriotic sentiments. Their constant and fulsome adulation of officialdom, their persistent efforts to justify almost every official measure—good, bad or indifferent —, their advocacy of even the most coercive proposals of Government, and their indifference to the interests of the people, are all materially demoralising, and their effect is markedly and distinctly visible on the members of the bureaucracy who deterioratingly thaw under their mealy-mouthed lucubrations. Of the Simla officialdom relishing such glowing panegyrics of their deeds and misdeeds, it can truly be said in the well-known lines of Goldsmith:—

Of praise a mere glutton, he swallowed what came;
And the puff of a dunce he mistook for fame;
Till his relish grown callous, almost to disease,
Who, peppered the highest was surest to please!

The Law Member.

Of the three Indian members of the Executive Council, Sir N. N. Sircar has been the most prominent, by reason of his indulging in violent diatribes against the Congress Party. He is an apt pupil of the late Lord Sinha in taking long pulls at a hookah, at home. Lord Sinha, was surprised by me (in his palatial residence, in Calcutta, on the day his appointment as Law Member was announced) in the process of getting his nails pared by a "native" barber. "Shades of Macaulay," I exclaimed, "what on earth are you doing? Why, no predecessor of yours ever got his nails pared." The first Indian Law Member laughed. "No, I suppose not," he said "but then I don't see why I should follow my predecessors in such matters." There spoke the true neo-Hindu of to-day, and the little anecdote is characteristic of Lord Sinha's views on social matters, and of his regard for all that is unobjectionable in the habits and practices of his people. Sir N. N. Sircar follows in these matters in the wake of his very distinguished Indian predecessor. He occupies the fine house known as "Yarrows," situated on the highest point below Mount Pleasant, one of the many jutting spurs, which collectively constitutes our Olympus. The house is large and beautifully furnished. It is owned by the Government, but the occupant has to pay for it an annual rental of Rs. 4,500/- which considering the six months' duration of the season, works out at monthly rent of Rs. 750/-. Sir N. N.'s tea parties have become quite famous for the home-made saffron scented sweets and 'sambosas'—to which the much-vaunted Bow Bazar delicacies are no match, as declared by his Bengalee friends here.

Going, Going, Gone.

And now, at last, I am at the end of this communication. There is an end in this world to everything—aye, even to the Simla correspondent's letter. I have given a sketch of Simla Society likely to interest newspaper readers. Nothing now remains, therefore, but to bid Simla a long farewell, and in doing so I cannot refrain from bursting forth in song. Here it is:

Farewell to Peliti, whose menus delicious.
Have helped our digestion the long season through,
Farwell to the scandals, so false and malicious,
And all the more piquant for not being true.

"Au Revoir" to the ladies, "farewell" to them never,
Who are most of them pretty, and all of them good,
Whose saintly example and gentle endeavour
Would surely reform 'me', if anything could!

Bombay Council

Battle Over Special Powers Bill

Home Member Gets Applause For Small Mercies

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Oct. 15.

The Bombay Legislative Council further discussed the Special Emergency Powers Bill in the course of its second reading to-day. All non-official amendments failed on account of Government opposition, the only exception being an unimportant non official amendment which was accepted by the Home Member, Sir Robert Bell.

Further discussion on the second reading of the Special Emergency Powers Act Amendment Bill resumed in the Bombay Council, when it met to-day Sir Alimahomed Khan Dehalavi presiding.

Mr. Chaturbhai Patel moved an amendment that in section 14 of the Act which lays down penalty for the disobedience of order served under this Act, the power of inflicting five should be limited to a maximum of 100 rupees.

The Home Member opposing said that after the House having accepted yesterday that the maximum punishment should be two years, it would seem a great disparity to limit the fine to 100 rupees.

The next two amendments tabled by Mr. Chaturbhai to reduce penalties laid down in section 15 from "six months" and with fine" to "fifteen days" and "not exceeding Rs. 25" respectively were lost without discussion.

Mr. Bhailal Patel further moved an amendment for the deletion of sub-clause 2 of clause 16, providing for investing of the power of the District Magistrate to a sub-divisional Magistrate or officer not below the rank of a Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Mr. Gokhale, Dr. Dixit and Rao Saheb Kulkarni supported the amendment.

NOT A SPECIAL POWER.

The Home Member urged its retention and explained that it was a power given generally not specially. The amendment then failed.

Mr. Bhailal's next amendment to section 17 dealing with the power of notified liability in the case of arrears of land revenue was also thrown out. The penalties in section 18 were next retained, the amendments of Mr. Patel to that section being lost.

Rao Bahadur Navale moved that the following explanation be added at the end of section 18:

"Any act which is likely to lead or encourage any person or class of persons not to pay or to defer payment of any notified liability with a view to the removal of grievances of such persons or class of persons by lawful means in regard to such notified liability is not an offence under this section."

CROP OF AMENDMENTS

To this, Mr. J. R. Dhurandhar, Deputy Secretary, Legal Department, moved by way of an amendment the following substitute explanation:

"Any words or acts intended to assist by lawful means redress of any grievance relating to notified liability shall not be offence under this section, merely because they result or may lead to deferring payment of such notified liability."

Dewan Bahadur Dongarsingh Patil wanted to insert "non-payment" as alternative to "deferring payment".

Mr. Gokhale contended that Mr. Dhurandhar's amendment sought to restrict the scope of Mr. Navale's amendment.

Mr. Navale wanted to withdraw his amendment in favour of Mr. Dhurandhar's, but the House refused him leave to withdraw.

Rao Bahadur Kale, Leader of the Opposition, speaking on both amendments pointed out that Mr. Dhurandhar's amendment was quite illusory, while something at least could be obtained from Mr. Navale's amendment.

Sir Robert Bell explained that the Government were prepared to accept Dewan Bahadur Patil's amendment to Mr. Dhurandhar's amendment.

Mr. Gokhale opposed Mr. Dhurandhar's amendment. The Home Member exp'ained and said that the Government were aware that any such explanation was unnecessary, but as certain members were rather nervous about it, he had made a promise on the floor of the House and this amendment was the fulfilment of the same.

SORE EYES AND EYE-WASH.

Proceeding Mr. L. R. Gokhale maintained that the official amendment was nothing more than a mere "eye-wash" and that the section was too clear to need any explanation.

Sir Robert: "Sore eyes need eye-wash". (laughter).

Mr. Gokhale: "I am glad. You say there are sore eyes."

After Mr. Gokhale had finished, Rao Bahadur Navale rose to reply to the debate. He said that he had no sympathy with either terrorists, communists or "C. D. Wallas".

SOME EXCITEMENT.

Gokhale: "Who has it?"

(Continued on page 7).

There's no deception about HONEYDEW

HONEYDEW Cigarettes are honest value at an honest price.

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There's no better brand than Bears' "HONEYDEW" CIGARETTES

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TRY this Herbal treatment. Paint the PAINFUL TONSIL with this preparation. It quickly relieves. The inflammation subsides the swelling. You are saved an operation, its cost, risk, and bother. We have any number of letters about this quick painless treatment of tonsillitis. Available for inspection.

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Miss ASWATHAMMA, Miss JAYAMMA, MURARACHAR, GUBBI VEERANNA & Others.
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By ALL SOUTHERN INDIA PAPERS.
Smashed all Records at BANGALORE, MADRAS & MYSORE.
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Daily Two Shows at 6-30 & 10-0 p.m.
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from purest Mysore Silk

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Recent Election Results Ought To Open Their Eyes

Even A Fund Of Rs. 200 Crores Cannot Secure Votes To Justicites, Says Prakasam

Mr. T. Prakasam has issued the following statement:—

The Chief Minister of Madras and his Justice Party have resolved in their recent Guntur Conference to raise a party fund of one crore of rupees and educate the masses for defeating the Congress in South India. Notwithstanding the disastrous defeats sustained by their party in the last Assembly election, and recent bye-elections of the Madras Council, the Justice Party and its leaders have not been able to realise that all the money or power they could command or even combination of both would not be sufficient to defeat the Congress at the polls. They have not realised that where forces backed up by them have failed to crush the Congress in direct action, it would be impossible for them to coerce the electors and general public into submission in a parliamentary programme.

AN EYE-OPENER.

Ananthapur by-election ought to have enabled them to understand that Congress with Rs. 2,000 raised for Congress candidate by public subscription in a famine stricken area could give a crushing defeat to their rich candidate. What was the amount spent for their candidate in that election? If that is taken as a measure, not even two hundred crores would suffice to achieve their object. They talk of educating the masses. What is the education they propose to give? If it is (1) to educate the masses that the Congress has done harm to the country by carrying on a non-violent war for fifteen years, (2) if it is to tell them that Gandhi-Irwin pact and the Reform Act, however reactionary it may be, are the result of their communal and repressive policy (3) if it is to convince them that by carrying non-violent war for freedom of the country, the Congress has alienated the sympathies of the British Parliament and if it is to impress on the mass-mind the achievements of their party during the whole period of the National struggle as claimed by Rajah Sahib of Bobbili, I have no doubt they are fore-doomed to disappointment. The Justice Party Leaders advised the outgoing Viceroy to dissolve the last Assembly and have fresh elections holding out hopes of success of their party. When the electors voted them down from one end of the country to the other, they pleaded that the voters of the Assembly were high class men and that they expect to succeed in the election of the Provincial Council. To their misfortune, close upon the Assembly elections, there were four bye-elections to the Madras Council in each one of which they were again vanquished Again they confessed their defeat but still pleaded that they expect to succeed in District Board election.

JOBS FOR SOME!

On the eve of these elections in five of the Andhra Districts and two of the Tamil Districts the Chief Minister of Madras has announced the proposal to start a party fund of one crore and the appointment of propagandists on Rs. 50 salary. As against this the people of these districts and the rest of South India should record their verdict on the 28th inst. in the General Elections of the District Boards, and declare once again that communalism is dead, that they themselves constitute the Congress and that each one of them high as well as low, is a National Volunteer and that no crores and no power will count with them in the matter of exercise of their franchise which is the life-breath of self-rule of any denomination.

AT SELF-SAME GUNTUR

The Justice Conference was held in Guntur town which is a historic centre. After the great no-tax campaign of Guntur District in 1921 Lord Willingdon after retiring from the Governorship of Madras said more than once in his public utterances in England that it was the people of Guntur that shook the foundations of the British Empire in India in the Gandhi movement. The Chief Minister chose such Guntur for his deliberations within closed doors while a prohibitory order under Sec. 144 prevented the Congress leaders and the public from holding meetings for demonstrations against the Ministerialist Party. The District authorities were so panicky that they would not wait to know whether there was any attempt to have such meetings or demonstrations on the part of the Congress of Guntur will give when their turn comes. The day of disillusionment is not far off.

Rs.6000/-

IN CASH PRIZES!

"For Polson's Coffee Consumers"

COLLECT the "Calculation" coupons from 1 lb. tins of Polson's French and Polson's Royal Blend Pure Coffee, add the number from each coupon to form a score, or total, and submit the same by REGISTERED POST with coupons for verification. The holders of the ten highest totals will be entitled to sell their coupons to Polson Manufacturing Co. as follows:—

The highest total for Rs. 3,000/-. The second highest total for Rs. 1,000/-. The third for Rs. 750/-. The fourth for Rs. 500/-. The fifth for Rs. 250/-. The sixth for Rs. 150/-. The seventh for Rs. 125/-. The eighth for Rs. 100/-. The ninth for Rs. 75/-. The tenth for Rs. 50/-. Purchase prices may be divided in the event of ties for any of the ten sums stated.

Each coupon bears a number, ranging from one to three figures, forming different values for calculation. Except for a few blanks all one lb. tins contain a competition coupon. Each entry must state QUANTITY of coupons submitted, with total score. For example: 10 "fives", 2 "fifties", 3 "one hundreds", total 450, or as the case may be. Each entry must have competitor's name and address in block letters and must reach Polson Mfg. Co., 211-219 Frere Road, Fort, Bombay, by Registered Post, not later than 6th March 1936 after which date no entry will be accepted.

ENTRY COUPON

This coupon will count as 10 points towards your collection. Only one coupon of this date from each advertisement can be included by each competitor. **10**

"Bombay Chronicle" 16th October 1935.

AFRICAN CONFLICT—IN BLACK AND WHITE

Fears of a black uprising against white supremacy have been stirred by the rallying of several African tribal leaders to Ethiopia's support. Veiled hints of this menace have been given to Mussolini by British diplomats in an effort to check his marching men.

Black spokesmen have not been slow to point out that a protracted and widespread conflict among the white peoples might well result in strengthening the chance of the coloured people for a better deal. But few have been so rash as to urge anything resembling armed revolt.

An especially striking appeal to black Africans has been sent out by Dr. Harold Moody a London-Jamaican doctor, and President of the League of Colored Peoples. "I would call upon Africans throughout the world," he says, "to decide that if Europe chooses to fight, we will on no account take up arms. United response to this call will mean that the 200,000,000 Africans in the world will save Europe, the world, and humanity from the bloodiest disaster ever known.

"As a race we have in modern times not done anything unitedly and on a really big scale. I feel that the time has now come for such action..... Europe will never give the world peace. Africa and Africans can save the world of our day and generation."

This reverse twist to the usual rumours of uprisings may or may not be taken too seriously, but white militarists will be wise if they do not count forever—according to many a black humanitarian—on the willingness of colored men to fight for white men against each other and against their own well being.—Nofrontier News Service.

Chances

In the gamble of insurance companies with fate, what are the relative chances for war and peace? Reports by leading insurance firms are revealing.

For example, Lloyd's, in London, quotes odds:

No rate, war inevitable between Italy and Ethiopia.

Japan and Russia, 20 to one.

France and any major power, 20 to one.

Italy and any major power, 15 to one.

United States and any major power, 100 to one.

Finally—page our war alarmists, big-navy advocates and arms-spendthrifts—invasion of the United States by any power, 500 to one! (Nofrontier News Service.)

Communism And Oil

Soviet Russia stands for peace, condemns imperialist war, organizes, through the Comintern, work against war and fascism Soviet Russia is selling to Mussolini most of the oil he is using for naval and commercial vessels, and for the Italian armed forces, on the Ethiopean adventure.

Officials of the Union of South Africa have stated that it will never permit the use of its citizens for a foreign war. From the Union of South Africa comes much of the meat being used by Mussolini's invading army.

Canadian statesmen of all parties have decried the march on Abyssinia. The Canadian Pacific ships, Melita and Minnedosa, have been sold to Mossolini to transport troops.

The United States government has passed a neutrality act which prohibits the shipment of war munitions; its spokesmen have decried the piling up of war profits. Our business interests have expressed jubilation over increased production in steel, partly due to export for the Italian army, and over rises in the quantity and prices of scrap iron exports, chiefly sent to Italy, Germany and Japan.

Great Britain deplores Mussolini's aircraft and their menacing operations with Ethiopia in mind. Britain's official representatives at the disarmament conference killed a plan to ban aerial bombardment of colonial peoples; and according to House of Commons documents, government officials issued during the six months ending about Aug. 1 permits for 26 airplane flights of Italian planes over British Somaliland. (Nofrontier News Service.)

Hard To "Beat The Dutch"

As a result of the tie-up established by the Nye inquiry into the munitions trade between American arms firms and a Dutch army officer, Paul Koster, anti-war workers in Holland published a pamphlet dealing with his machinations. Some estimate of Dutch resentment may be gained from the fact that in a few months' time, over 7,000 copies were sold—a number which, if the population of America and Holland are compared, could be equalled in the U.S.A. only by the sale of more than 125,000 copies. Although Koster was long since dropped from the officers' honorary union, "The Fleet," the pamphlet is still selling. (Nofrontier News Service.)

LAST KICK OF MONSOON

Thunderstorms In Malabar And South West Madras

POONA, Oct 15.

There again has been widespread thunderstorm and rain in Malabar and southwest Madras, and local rain in Bombay Deccan, Mysore, North Madras coast and lower Burma with a few falls in upper Burma and Assam.

The chief amounts of rainfall are.—Minbu, Pamban and Trivandrum 3 inches each, Tuticorin 2 inches, Calicut 1½ inches, Madura, Negapatam, Cuddalore, Koda kanal and Palamcottah 1 each.

FORECAST:-Thunderstorms and rain will continue widespread in southeast Madras and Malabar, and occur locally in Mysore, South Deccan, North Madras and at a few stations in Burma. —A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 15-10-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —013 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.0 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 97.1 degrees (7.8 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 77.2 degrees (1.3 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 79 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. F N

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 15-10-35

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 84.5deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.03 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.81 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Apples That Made Horses 'Groggy'

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

"Apples have caused horses belonging to a farmer of Botley, Hampshire, to become drunk and incapable.

When the farmer went down to his orchard, he found the horses, looking utterly bewildered, leaning against trees and fences for support.

They were incapable of movement.

Rotting and fermenting apples, blown from the trees during a gale, were the cause. Their juice, in a highly intoxicating state, had saturated the grass on which the horses had been grazing.

* * * *

DUCK AS WATCH-DOG!

Moses, a nine-year-old duck, is acting as a watch-dog for its mistress, Miss M. Reed of Emsworth, Hampshire.

When a stranger comes to the door, Moses quacks a warning.

The duck also attacks dogs, plays with children, shakes "hands" with visitors and follows at Miss Reed's heels when she goes shopping.

EVERYTHING DONE.

A woman who wished to obtain a lodger had the following advertisement, it was stated at the London Sessions, exhibited in a newsagent's short:—

"Single man taken, in and done for."

HIS "DRESS" APPEAL.

Not well dressed enough for prison, was the plea put forward by James Brown, a 29-year-old labourer, when remanded by the justices at Epsom, a town near London.

Pointing to his clothes, he declared that all the men remanded at Brixton Prison, one of London's biggest prisons, were well dressed, and he would be ashamed to go there.

Brown was found guilty of having been for an unlawful, purpose in a building in course of erection.

The police asked for a remand for further inquiries, and in spite of his "dress" appeal, Brown was sent to Brixton.—Reuter.

The World & Its Ways

(Continued from Page 6)

urge "Sanctions" or active support of the invaded country. An inspired prophet has, indeed, brought the rumour that the War zone will be extended and the number of belligerents increased, by the 22nd of this month; but, for the moment, one can find no rational explanation for such a prophecy, nor a reasonable chance of its coming to pass at the date mentioned.

In the thunder and lightning of these world events, minor revolutions, like the Greek "volte face" in favour of Monarchy must needs pass unnoticed. But the restoration of King George to the Greek throne cannot be without its repercussions in European or world politics,—if only because of the stimulus it will afford to similar revolutions in Austria and Hungary, and perhaps even in Germany. Altogether after sixteen years of relative peace, the European world might be said once more to be thrown into a whirlpool from which it is impossible to say what will really be saved.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy soothes irritation, eases inflamed areas, breaks up congestion—cures your cold before it has a chance to develop into anything more serious. It is pleasant to take. Safe and effective for infants, children and adults. Priced economically, too. Keep a bottle always on hand.

K-13

CHAMBERLAIN'S
COUGH REMEDY

YOUR LUCK

Simply send us a Post Card with the name of any flower together with your name and address. And we shall send you by V.P.P. for Rs. 1|4|- only Postage extra a detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months, showing among other things profit and loss in business promotions, transfer and reduction in service, births, marriages happiness and other bodily ailments, Directions will also be sent to safeguard yourself from the coming evil influence of the stars. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of our prophecies: Correct answers to any five questions for Rs. 1|4 only. Postage extra.

Note.—A reward of Rs. 100 shall be awarded to any one challenging our statement.

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FLIT
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SAFE, CERTAIN and EFFECTIVE
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FORT, BOMBAY.

Labour Votes For Constituent Assembly For India

ATTLEE PUTS UP LAME DEFENCE

Brighton Conference Avoids Discussion On Frontier Bombing

(From Our Own Correspondent).
LONDON, Oct. 5.
(By Air Mail).

India came into prominence for discussion at the Labour Party Conference at Brighton on Friday afternoon. The conference had before it a resolution from Mrs. Fraser, delegate from the London University Labour Party.

Mrs. Fraser's resolution asked the Conference to reaffirm its support for India's right to self-determination and self-Government. It also condemned the India policy of the National Government and the continued repression in India. Mrs. Fraser in moving her resolution declared that the only way in which self-determination for India could be implemented was by the convening of a Constituent Assembly, consisting of the representatives of the people of India and elected by adult suffrage. She led a vigorous attack on the Attle Minority Report of the Joint Select Committee. She felt it was inconsistent with the policy laid down by the Labour Party at its Conference held at Hastings.

LABOUR LEADERS CONDEMNED

Mr. Tonny Greenwood, son of Mr. Arthur Greenwood, who is the prospective candidate for the leadership of the Parliamentary Labour Party, seconded Mrs. Fraser's resolution, Mr. Greenwood, Jr., represents the Westminster Abbey Divisional Labour Party. He had not one good word to say about the work of the Parliamentary Labour Party so far as its Indian policy was concerned. He condemned the Parliamentary Labour Party for not carrying out the Party policy on India. He asked the delegates and particularly the members of the Parliamentary Labour Party, to take account of the rising socialist movement in India, which has become a strong minority movement of the Indian National Congress. Mr. Greenwood is a convincing speaker and his arguments were received with frequent applause and approvals. Mr. Lewis, another delegate representing the Woolverhampton Labour Party pointed out that Labour leadership was taking its Indian policy from British Imperialists. He called upon the delegates to put a stop to this practice of the Parliamentary Labour Party.

LAME DEFENCE

On behalf of the Executive, Major Attlee accepted the resolution of Mrs. Fraser. But he made a half-hearted and very lame defence of his Minority Report. He also attempted to suggest to the fellow delegates that the Parliamentary Labour Party has performed its task in interpreting the policy of the Party to its best ability, a suggestion which was received with derisive cheers. The resolution was carried unanimously.

However, the other matter of vital importance to the Indian readers was the attitude of the Executive of the Labour Party on the British Government's North Western Frontier policy. I understand after the passing of the main resolution on Sanctions and the League Covenant, in spite of the opposition of Mr. George Lansbury and Sir Stafford Cripps. Mr. M. R. Masani, the Bombay Congress Socialist, who has been attending the Brighton Conference, made certain suggestions to the Executive of the Party in connection with the bombing of the N. W. F. tribesmen. Mr. Masani drew the attention of the Labour Executive to the resolution passed by the Indian Legislative Assembly by 57-44 votes condemning the bombing on the Frontier.

MASANI'S SUGGESTION.

Mr. Masani's suggestion evidently appealed to men like Professor Harold Laski. For, I gather, the Professor gave a notice of an emergency resolution embodying the main points raised by Mr. Masani. This resolution was duly seconded and supported, and submitted to the Executive of the Labour Party. However, the Executive was not prepared for such a development and hurried confabulations took place amongst its big guns. Finally, as everything was in order and could not be ruled out of consideration, the Executive was forced to discuss it and to circularise the resolution amongst the delegates.

This was followed by a heated debate in the Executive meeting where Major Attlee advised the Executive to oppose the resolution. The Executive was thus placed in a dilemma. It had condemned imperialism, bombing by Sgr. Mussolini's army and asked for League Sanctions against Italy. It could not persuade itself to come out openly to reject Professor Laski's resolution, as it was pointed out by more than one member of the Executive that whatever little trust Indian people had in the British Labour Movement would be lost. At the same time, to support Prof. Laski's resolution, it was urged, would be tantamount to compromising the position of the future Labour Government. As Major Attlee and his supporters in the Executive put it "The passing of the resolution would amount to a call upon the future Labour Government not to do what the present Indian Government is doing in defence of our Empire." Consequently by clever manipulation, the Executive arranged its afternoon programme in such a manner as to leave no time for the discussion of this resolution in the open session. The resolution was then not debated by the Conference.

WORLD-WIDE DISEASE

What Another War May Bring

LONDON, (By Mail).

"Another war may bring into direct contact peoples from opposite ends of the earth. It is within the bounds of possibility that there may result world-wide epidemics of diseases previously confined to one locality."

This warning is given by Dr. E. Weston Hurst of London in an article in the "Lancet," the medical journal, which deals with the subject of neurotropic—or nerve wrecking—viruses.

"It is perhaps difficult for us," he says, "to initerest ourselves greatly in outbreaks of enoephalitis (inflammation of the brain) in Japan, Australia, and the Middle West of America; these countries are so remote and there are so many pressing problems nearer to hand.

"But I feel that we should at least bear them in mind.

"Not only may their study throw light on what has hitherto been obscure in more familiar infections, but to-morrow may see them epidemic in our own population.

"Year by year transport becomes more and more rapid, and more and more people travel widely.

"When the present economic depression is over, this tendency will be even more apparent than to-day."—Reuter.

"THE FOURTH BRITISH EMPIRE"

Partnership With Common Policy

LONDON, (By Mail).

Shortly the British Empire is going to enter on a new phase, an alliance of independent sovereign peoples forming a working executive partnership with a common policy for matters concerning the whole commonwealth.

This was the vision of the not-far-distant future as seen by Lord Tweedsmuir, the Governor-General-designate of Canada, and announced by him at a farewell luncheon given in his honour by the Royal Empire Society.

It was a vision, he said, which he liked to refer to as "the fourth British Empire."

"The world was already seen three British Empires," he declared.

"The first came to an end with the loss of the American colonies. The second came to an end with the first shots of the great war. The third, an alliance of independent sovereign peoples, is still in full being.

"The fourth will be that same alliance, plus a little something else."

This forecast followed a reproof to the opponents of patriotism.

"PATRIOTISM ONE OF MAJOR VIRTUES"

"I want to congratulate this society," Lord Tweedsmuir said, "because it is patriotic and not ashamed of the name. There is a curious bias in certain quarters against the word and the thing patriotism.

"Patriotism, in Burke's famous words, is the love of the little platoon in which we were born. Patriotism is one of the major virtues because it is based on love.

"I like the word "Empire," and intend to go on using it. It might be said that the fine phrase "the British Commonwealth of Nations" is the more accurate description. But "Empire" is the old word with all kinds of noble historical associations and the consecration of great literature. I do not see why we should cease to use it, merely because our Empire is different from the Empires of the past."—Reuter.

NAZI CONGRESS AT NUREMBERG

Parade of the Units of the "Workers' Camp" on the occasion of the Nazi Congress at Nuremberg. (Photo specially taken for the "Chronicle" by Mr. Raman Vasa).

Hear what LORETTA YOUNG says about charm

SO MANY GIRLS DON'T SEEM TO REALISE HOW THE PEARLY SMOOTHNESS OF A REALLY BEAUTIFUL SKIN MAKES EVEN ORDINARY FEATURES LOVELY.
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"QUEEN MARY'S" FIRST VOYAGE

LONDON, (By Mail).

One of the secrets of the giant Cunard White Star liner "Queen Mary," which was launched over a year ago is the date of her first voyage from her fitting out basin to the estuary of the River Clyde (Scotland).

The suggestion of a May sailing has been made on the Clyde, but in certain quarters, it is claimed that by reason of great progress in interior construction, the historic feat of navigation will be made in March.

She will immediately undertake her trials off the Island of Arran and when she goes into commission in the early summer of next year she will leave the Clydeside never to return.

Work has been in progress on the "Queen Mary's" third and last funnel.

Contrary to the modern tendency to erect dummy funnels, those of the "Queen Mary" are for utility and provide a contrast to the French liner "Normandie's" funnels, one of which houses a children's lounge and Punch and Judy room.

The graded heights of the "Queen Mary's" funnels will ensure smoke-free decks.

Nearly all the vessel's machinery is in position and the 27 boilers have all been installed.

Immediately after her launch, the liner—the largest on the water line in the world—was drawing 17 feet forward and 24 feet at the stern. To-day the figures are 22 feet forward and 33 feet aft. When she sails downstream the liner will draw 40 feet and 44 feet respectively.

Evenness of keel will be secured by flooding the forward tanks with water and oil.—Reuter.

CAROL'S EX-QUEEN TO HAVE £3,500 A YEAR FROM—GREECE

Princess Helen, Greek princess, and former wife of King Carol of Rumania, has come into £3,500 a year (writes "Sunday Express.")

But it will come from her native Greece—not Rumania.

The Greek Finance Minister, after interviewing ex-King George of Greece in London, has informed the princess that she will henceforth receive a pension.

The Greek Government has set aside a sum of money which will bring Princess Helen an annual income of £3,500, which, at her death, she can bequeath to her son, Michael.

Princess Helen has so far been living on a small allowance from King Carol, to which strict conditions are attached.

One of them is that she must not give interviews regarding Mme. Lupescu, Carol's friend, or write uncensored letters to her small son.

She has depended almost entirely on the generosity of her brother, the ex-King of Greece.

FOOTBALL IN "DARKEST AFRICA"

Each Match Lasts Five Hours And Ends With Hymn

Football is becoming extremely popular in "backwoods" of Africa, according to Miss Mabel Shaw, who shortly returns to Mbereshi, Rhodesia, where she has been a missionary for 20 years.

"It is somewhat different from the football played in this country" she said when lecturing in London. No match lasts less than five hours. "Before the game starts, the Referee assembles both teams together and they sing a hymn. The hymn chosen is usually "Fight the good fight," then the game starts.

"When the goal is scored, the whole of the supporters of the side mob on to the field, and there is a dance of joy lasting about a quarter of an hour.

"The match always ends in a draw. Eventually when it does finish, the Referee again assembles the teams and they sing another hymn—usually "Art thou weary, art thou languid."—Reuter.

New Gland Discovery Restores Health Youth & Vitality

PROFESSOR VONOROFF'S gland operations for rejuvenation showed to the world for the first time the way by which men could regain lost vitality and vigour of youth. Soon after that came the discovery of Okasa the well-known gland-hormon treatment discovered by the famous scientist, Professor Lahusen of Berlin.

Now comes the news that recent researches conducted by the Hormo-Pharma laboratories in Berlin have led to the discovery of new gland substances of greater activity and therapeutic value. These new gland substances have been incorporated in Okasa which in its present form is decidedly the most reliable, prompt and sure means of treatment for lost vitality, rundown health, weak nerves, weak heart, weak brain and memory. A few days' use of Okasa will thoroughly convince you that this unique hormon product is what it is claimed to be.

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The Historic Wall Of Harrar

Thrilling Tales Of Ethiopia: The Last Empire Of Africa

(From Our Correspondent.)

DERI DAWA, (By Mail).

Abyssinia is the last Empire of Africa as Mr. Manu says. It is composed of rocky lands but plains as well which are richly fertile. Abyssinia proper was formerly called Ethiopia, but now the Province of Harrar which belonged to the Egyptians and the Province of Wallow. Abijamba Chano which were under Mahomedan Kings is also included in Ethiopia.

The present population of this country is estimated to 16 million and nearly 60 per cent. are still Mahomedans. The rest are all Orthodox Christians. Some of them have turned Catholics and Protestants since the arrival of the Missionaries but the Emperor and the Empress are orthodox Christians. The Empress is so intensely religious that I do not hesitate to call her a saint.

MUSLIMS IN HARRAR.

In 1919 I was sent by the Abyssinian Corporation Limited to open trade for them with the Dankali tribes. I went to the district called Chanuo where I found all the Abyssinians very devout Mahomedans although speaking the Amharric tongue with a little difference. I asked them for their history and they told me that in the 5th century after the Holy Prophet, all that part of country belonged to Mahomedan rulers who were all Sharifs (Syyeds). They were powerful and that part of the country on one side of Wallow and the other side of Harrar was densely populated.

I asked them for some proof and they said they had books of ancient times with which they would never part, but they offered to take me and show me the ruins of ancient tombs I went there and found more than 30 Royal tombs with Arabic inscriptions. One of the rulers the most powerful was called (Almuntasir Billah Sultan Sharif Ali) and the time of his reign and his death were all within. It was early in the 600 Hijri. I read many other inscriptions. These religious men informed me that on the day of Sultan Sharif Ali's death, a message was shouted down from one village to another and within a few hours Harrar, although more than 500 miles distant, was informed and every one there joined in funeral prayers.

HISTORIC RUINS.

They also showed me the ruins of his palace and the Juma Masjid. I was shown his treasure cave and I found that a big stone slab had been placed at the entrance.

I was given a stick which was about 2-1|2 yards long and while probing inside the cave with it I found that the stick was touching something. I found a silk thread drawn with it which they said was of a very old silk cloth. They said this cave was full of treasure but no one dared to take it out because of giants and a big snake guarding it every night. I was told that once a chief of Ancober sent a Greek who wanted to blow it open with dynamite. After working whole day so the story went, the Greek was pounced upon by some one at night who caught him by the throat and nearly killed him. Early next morning the Greek ran away. This might be a legend only but the men who told me were old religious Sheikhs and I could not disbelieve them.

I found young men and women with prayer beads in their hands. Up to now the womenfolk of Wallow,, Chanuo and the surrounding country are counted the most beautiful in the whole of Abyssinia.

ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.

The surrounding district and the Wallow province are peopled by Mahomedans and they spread the Islam among the Dankali and other Somali tribes. Since King Menelik came into power and built Addis Ababa which does not mean "Spring Blossoms" but "New Rose," until now the Capital is full of Roses. He started spreading his influence. Ras Mohamed Ali was the chief ruler of the Wallow Province. King Menelik finding his influence strong among the neighbouring tribes offered him one of his daughters in marriage; so Ras Mohamed Ali became Ras Michael and all his chiefs although at heart devout Mahomedans became Orthodox Christians. The son born of this marriage is Prince Liji Yassan and as Menelik had no son he made him his heir and appointed Fitaurari Afti Gorgis his able Chief and Minister of War to be the Regent till the boy became of age. Menelik took oaths from every one to be loyal to this boy. It is fresh in every one's memory, how he was dethroned and Hailie Selassi was appointed the Heir-apparent under the name of Ras Taffari and how Zauditou the aunt of Liji Yassan was proclaimed the Empress. Thus the present Empress has the right to the throne because she is also a granddaughter of Menelik and a daughter of Waizru Sini the third daughter of Menelik, and the wife of Bitwatat Hailie Gorgis who was the only chief true to oath to Menelik upto the last.

HISTORIC BATTLE FRONT.

Harrar Province did not actually belong to Abyssinia. It was actually under Egyptian rule for many years.

The Wall round Harrar was built by the Egyptian to keep out raiders and in many parts small parts who were built for customs stations can be seen to-day. When the Egyptians left Harrer and the now British Somaliland, the Harraris appointed as Sultan a man called Amir Mohamed. All these Harraris are Mahomedans from the 5th century of the Hijrat, and there are old tombs of Sheikhs and Wali's in Harrar.

Twice Menelik sent his troops to conquer Harrar but his troops were defeated. In the meantime Amir Mohamed died and Amir Abdillahi took his place as a ruler. Menelik brought a third expedition and the Harraris collected all the surrounding tribesmen who were all Mahomedans. As they were proud of their former two victories, it is said every one took three or four ropes intending to bind and bring some Abyssinian prisoners.

Mr. A. S. Sthalekar, M.Sc., of the New Era School, sailed for England on Saturday last for further studies in Engineering.

WAR TACTICS.

Both sides met at a place now called Chalanko Lola about 50 to 60 miles from Harrar. The Harraris had some old Egyptian guns and Turkish and Egyptian gunners as also hundreds of rifles with them.

They fought the whole day. The Abyssinians in the beginning suffered heavy losses from this fire. But when the afternoon was past and the time for the Asar prayers drew near the Harraris ran short of ammunition. They did not know that Menelik's shrewd General Ras Mokunnon knew their language. They started shouting for cartridges. "Risas Adez-Risas Adej." (Bring the Cartridges). When he heard this, he at once separates himself from the main Abyssinian army, asking them to keep the enemy engaged and as this battlefield was surrounded by hills on three sides, he went round these hills, and suddenly appeared behind the Harrari lines who up to now were fighting well. But seeing their enemies surrounding them from both sides, they grew panicky and throwing down all their arms ran away.

Of course Ras Mukonnon knew that the Harrar. city had strong doors and a wall around and came in hot pursuit. Thus the Province of Harrar from Hawash to the present French, Italian and British frontiers became one of the Provinces of Abyssinia.

CHECKING MALPRACTICES IN COTTON GINNING

Statement Of Objects And Reasons Of Bill Before Council

The Bombay Government Gazette of Oct. 12 gives the following statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill to amend the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925, in its application to Bombay Presidency:—

The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925, was passed for the purpose of providing for the maintenance of registers by both kinds of factories and the submission of returns by the owners of pressing factories. These provisions serve statistical purposes but are not sufficient for the prevention of certain malpractices which are prevalent in ginning and pressing factories. Some of the malpractices which require to be stopped if the purity of improved grades of cotton is to be maintained and the cotton grower is to get an adequate price for superior cotton are:—(1) watering of cotton, (2) mixing of different varieties of cotton, (3) false packing. In consequence of these malpractices, the reputation of superior cottons has suffered considerably and it has been from time to time suggested to Government that they should take steps to check them. It has therefore been suggested that cotton ginning and pressing factories should be licensed and the ginning and pressing of cotton which has been watered or mixed should be prohibited. The object of this Bill is to give effect to this suggestion. As the area under improved varieties of cotton under the Lloyd Barrage is fast increasing, and as it is necessary to protect this area from the very beginning, it is proposed to extend the provisions of this Act only to Sind in the first instance.

Notes On Clauses

Clause 1.—As stated above it is proposed to extend the Act to Sind or to a portion thereof in the first instance. Power is left to Government to extend it to other parts of the Presidency, if it is considered desirable to do so.

Clause 3.—This clause requires the owners of cotton ginning and pressing factories to take out licenses for working the factories. Failure to take out a licence is made punishable.

Clause 4.—This clause provides that no cotton shall be ginned or pressed, if it is watered, contains seed in excess of the prescribed quantity or contains any foreign substance. It is also proposed that in particular areas where it is desirable to prevent admixture altogether, Government should have the power to declare that no cotton which contains admixture shall be ginned or pressed in that area.

New section 3B proposed to be inserted provides for the examination of the packages or bales of cotton in order to ascertain whether it is watered, or contains ony excess seed, foreign substance or contains admixture. New section 3C empowers a prescribed officer to enter any premises for such inspection.

This clause amends section 5 of the principal Act and requires the owners of cotton ginning factories also to submit returns.

Clause 6.—This clause amends section 6 of the principal Act and makes it consistent with the Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932.

Clause 8.—This clause provides for penalties for any contravention of any provisions of the Act or the rules thereunder, where no specific penalty has been provided for. The clause allows for the composition of offences.

Fort Co-opertive Institute's Work

The 11th annual general meeting of the Fort, Co-operative Institute, Bombay, will be held on Thursday, the 24th inst. at Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Memorial Building.

Among other things the meeting will consider the annual report.

The report to be submitted is for a period of 15 months.

The report says that the Institute devoted its attention to the issue of a monthly Journal so as to compile and publish the activities of various co-operative societies, propaganda and lectures, co-operative excursion and conference of the workers in the District.

The Institute had arranged a speech on radio on the 8th August of Mr V. Ramdas Pantulu, President, the All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association.

The fifth All-India Co-operators' Day was celebrated on Saturday, the 3rd November 1934, under the auspices of this Institute. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, had presided on the occasion.

The second session of the Fort Co-operative Conference was held on 10th August. Mr. Jamnadas Madhavji Mehta presided.

The financial condition of the Institute was fairly satisfactory.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Women As Honorary Magistrates

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—At a general meeting of the Presidency Magistrates' Society, Bombay, held on Wednesday the 9th instant Mr. Mayer Nissim submitted in brief the committee's report regarding a reference that was made to it by the general body in 1934. This reference was as follows:—

"That in view of the fact that each woman magistrate appointed to the Juvenile court had only (4) four sittings per year, the managing committee of the society should consider and report to the members in due course whether Government should be moved to appoint some of them for transacting the general duties of Honorary Magistrates, etc".

The report of the committee was that "Since the managing committee was not consulted by Government while appointing the women magistrates they should not take any initiative in the matter".

I have been familiar with this question first as the Honorary Secretary of this institution and later on as President of the society. The proposal emanated from one of the members of the committee, Mrs. Noronha. It has been discussed threadbare both at committee meetings and at the general meetings at which Mrs. Noronha was present. She pointed out at the last general meeting in a long speech that everywhere women magistrates sat with men magistrates and added that there were certain women magistrates who were willing to do more work than only for four turns in the year in the Juvenile Courts, thus indicating that there were too many women magistrates for the Juvenile Court and that there was not enough work for them there. The fact, however cannot be brushed aside that Lady Magistrates were appointed mainly for the purpose of assisting the Juvenile Court. It will be conceded that the male-magistrates or the committee have not any time expressed against their joining them. But Mrs. Noronha evidently appears to forget the main fact that the women magistrates owe their appointment direct to Government and the committee has no "locus standi" in interfering with the matter with which they are not concerned. If a representation was decided on the line suggested, Government would be perfectly justified in questioning our right to interfere. In the course of discussion at the meeting it was elicited that a deputation of the lady magistrates did wait upon Government once. At the meeting I pointed out that the issue was an extremely simple one that since Government appointed women magistrates direct they should make another attempt to place their grievances if any before Government and appeal to them. Miss Contractor made a speech stating that women any time possessed much superior common sense than men. This is her slogan. She said that men magistrates took their law from the Judicial Clerks, etc., but conveniently forgot to mention that the lady magistrates took their's from their colleague who generally presided in the Juvenile court. Any way I do not think that any one will take this speech seriously or that it will serve any useful purpose to discuss it.

The points are very simple, viz.:—

(1) Since the society of the Honorary Magistrates is not consulted when the lady magistrates are appointed as in the case of Men-Magistrates it will be highly irregular for the society to make a representation on their behalf.

(2) The lady magistrates who are anxious to do more work could so represent to Government and make a second attempt to attain their object.

(3) They could get particulars from the other Presidency Towns with regard to the working of the Juvenile Courts and the formation of a Bench of two lady magistrates.

I think I shall be voicing the feelings of many Honorary Magistrates when I say that they shall any time welcome the association of lady colleagues on the Bench and that they are not opposed to the idea at all but the ladies must adopt the proper course as suggested above and not put the society into an awkward situation, as it is entirely the privilege of Government, and the society will not be in order in making the proposed representation.

I shall close this by particularly inviting the attention of the Lady Magistrates to the following extract from the Government Notification No. 262/2/x/A Home Department copy of which has been sent by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to the society under his No. 6351/27 dated 12-10-34. It runs thus:

"The services of Lady Magistrates should not be utilised for any Judicial work other than arising under the Bombay childrens Act."

Under the above Notification which is very clearly and explicitly worded the Committee took the only right course in submitting their report in the manner they have done.—Yours etc.,

B. S. Turkhud.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

Karnataka Sahitya Parishad

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Sessions of the Karnataka Sahitya Parishad is going to be held at Bombay, this year, i. e., on the 26th, 27th and 28th of December next.

I wish to make a few suggestions here which, I think are worth considering at the Parishad:

1. The Annual fees for the Membership which is rupees three now, should be reduced to about 4 annas, so that every Kannada speaking man can afford to become a Member. (The number of members will vastly increase and the collection will also be not less if not more, than that of to-day. The Congress method in this respect has proved the fact).

2. The Parishad should organise district bodies, responsible to the Parishad. The fees from members' subscriptions, donations, etc. of each district must be at the disposal of its District Body. That Body should see that the writers in the District are encouraged, and adopt all other possible methods for the advance of Kannada.

3. The Quarterly Magazine which is run by the Parishad, must become a Monthly at least (It does not matter if cheap paper is used. The Magazine must be cheap. It must be within the reach of everybody.) It must not only deal with high literature but also with subjects which are more useful and interesting in daily life. There are not good substitutes in Kannada for many English words. The Magazine must see that at least three or four pages are devoted to this work every month. That will help the improvement of the language, especially the newspaper editors who are making a mess of the language by introducing the foreign words as they are into Kannada.

4. A list of all the books in Kannada must be printed by the Parishad, and sold at a very cheap rate. This would help the public to know the number and kind of books we have in Kannada. It is regrettable to see that many of the writers even do not know what books there are in Kannada.

5. The Parishad should co-operate with the authors in the publication of their books. There are not many publishers in Karnataka, and as the authors have to publish their books at their own cost, larger number of copies cannot be printed. The price is therefore high and ordinary people are unable to buy. (For example the Anasakti Yoga by Gandhiji can be had for two annas in some languages and for one anna even in some others, whereas the price in Kannada is eight annas.) The authors should approach their District Bodies first, and thus come in touch with the central publishing body i.e. the Sahitya Parishad. In that case the Sahitya Parishad can have a press of its own and can print the books at the lowest cost.

6. The political leaders of Karnataka must also be asked to take part in th the literary activities, as they are constantly in touch with the public.

7. The object of the Parishad should be mass-education and the nececssary steps to do it must be taken.

These are a few but important suggestions out of the many there will be.—Yours, etc.,

G. G. HEGDE.

Tungabhadra.

Plight Of Harijans

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I be permitted to put in this reply of mine to Mr. P. Balkrishnan, who seems to labour hard under a misnomer to understand me.

If the so-called depressed classes do not stand against the cruel perpetrations of the Savarnas against their own kith and kin, then who will stand? The unity of depressed classes is never meant to increase the Savarna-Avarna hatred and those who suspect their consolidation of strength lock with coloured glasses.

Indeed the real enemy of the Harijans is orthodoxy; and the daily behaviour of the so-called upper classes goes amply to prove the percentage of orthodox Hindus! If "the majority of the Savarnas are deadly against the maltreatment of Harijans" and if "lakhs of so-called Savarnas are out to fight orthodoxy," there is no reason why untouchability and unapproachability should not be wiped out of its existence from the seven lakhs of our villages!

The Harijans fully realise the interdependence of the communities of our nation and there never was an occasion in the history of their struggle when they did not attempt to seek the co-operation of the so-called Avarnas.—Yours, etc.

R. R. BHOLE.

Shivaji Public School

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The report of the school boy's case as published in the newspapers is misleading in one or two particulars. No fund was raised by our students neither were individual contributions given by them. I understand from his guardian that the money was paid by the boy himself from his own savings. Then again we never use stout canes; our instruments of punishment are supple and light in weight.

Rajan's case is an ordinary school incident. A student was punished in a regular and judicial manner by the teacher for gross insubordination and for using improper language towards him. Last year also the boy had been punished by another teacher for exactly similar conduct. A warning had then been given but a chance was not denied to him for improving himself at the request of his father. This year also there was an occasion when a second warning had to be given. This is the third of its kind. His father knows all about his boy's record and that is why the boy deliberately kept him in the dark about the third incident.

Corporal punishment is never given in our school except for serious breach of discipline. And even then, it is given in those rare cases in which we believe it is to the best interests of the student. We rely more upon persuasion than upon coercion. But it is impossible to avoid it altogether at least in the formative period of a student's life. No student is punished for his first offence unless of course it is serious. Opportunity himself and corporal punishment is meted out only in the last resort. Considering that ours is a new and also a private school, the general tone of the school is excellent and the credit is mainly due to the good sense of our students. Cordial social relations exist between the boys and the teachers. It is no wonder therefore that Rajan did not get even sympathies are sent to him to return ordinary sympathy from his fellows.—Yours, etc.,

R. V. NADKARNI,
Principal.

The Catholic Press

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—'Apropos' "The Catholic Press" which Catholics have been specially asked, to help and pray for, perhaps, most of your readers do not envisage, much less realise, the interpretations, implications and consequences involved in the term. Probably, very few have an idea to what extent Bishops, the clergy, and their entourage exert influence over laymen and on public men even on those in the service of the State. Papers owned and conducted by Catholic laymen are not free from this influence. And if you add to this, the influence brought to bear on the secular press, owned and conducted by non-Catholics, you will have some conception of priestly resources and power.

I do not deny the great value of the services of the Catholic Press to morality. But it should be noted that it so ranges on the side of Bishops and the clergy and against the laity, that even in mundane and temporal matters it casts aside the interests of the laity in favour of those of the clergy, and the elastic provisions of the Canon Law are brought into play against laymen's contentions. Take but one instance, if I were to cite many, it would take much space, that of the administration of parish funds and properties which constitute the contributions of pious and religiously disposed layfolks; not of Bishops and priests. Yet, it is the Bishop and under him the priests who assume dictatorial powers in respect of them and trot out the Code of the Canon Law, made by themselves, to support their views On dogmatic and doctrinal points, there are no disputes no doubts: the laity and the clergy are one; their interests are identical. To show that the Canon Law has not of much force outside the domain of dogma, doctrine and morality, I will cite but one instance. Portugal is a Catholic nation and Goa is governed by her, but the Rules and Regulations forced on lay folk in British India, are non operative in Portuguese India.

It is the Government that controls, actually carries out, the administration of parish church funds and properties and sees to temporal affairs of confraternities etc. But the Catholic Press taboos the discussion of such matters and shows its one-sidedness and partiality.—Yours, etc.,

A LAYMAN.

Bombay.

What she told her RUN-DOWN husband

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WATERBURY'S COMPOUND

Sold in Blue and Red wrappers... the Red as a general and bronchial tonic

F-78

Indebtedness In Janjira

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The problem of indebtedness is, no doubt, facing every country but it is felt more acutely in Janjira, not because it is more wide-spread here than any where else but because it is left to itself, without anybody trying to minimise its effects.

The indebtedness in the State is so appalling that many people have to go with half a meal, as nothing is left over for their families after paying over the yield to the Government by way of revenue and to the Sowkars towards the liquidation of their debts. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people and no less than 90 per cent of the people solely depend on it for subsistence.

Illiteracy is very general in this class and it may amount to nearly cent per cent. They are entirely left in ignorance and darkness about the modern methods of scientific agriculture. They are still following those old crude methods of agriculture, and nobody seems to be in a hurry to enlighten them. The main causes of indebtedness amongst this class are generally ignorance, illiteracy, improvidence, ancestral debts, want of cheap credit facilities, revenue system of a fixed demand, fragmentation of holdings and such others. In British India and in many advanced States inquiries have been instituted and efforts are being made to solve this knotty problem. In some of the States like Bhavnagar, it has been solved successfully to some extent and it is high time that something is done by the State authorities to relieve the agriculturists from the grip of the sowkars and give them (agriculturists) a fair opportunity to start a fresh life, with a clean slate. It may be suggested here that as an elementary step a Committee may be appointed to inquire into the problem of indebtedness in the State.

It seems that the Government have now started giving loans to the people at the rate of Rs. 7|13. p.a. and have set aside Rs. 5 lakhs for the purpose. The details of the scheme are not at hand yet, but it is no doubt a bold step if done with the sole object of ameliorating the economic conditions of the people and not with a view to enrich the coffers of the State, thinking, that it is the best investment possible. The amount is pretty big and requires an excellent handling and judicious distribution and it is hoped that it will be vested in the hands of an expert. It would have been of great assistance and would have helped in spreading the amount over a wider field if a committee were appointed to inquire into the debt problem and some other committees were set at work on the lines of conciliatory committees of other provinces to effect a settlement between the Sowkars and the loanees before starting giving loans.—Yours, etc.,

V. D. KULKARNI.

Christian Trusts

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Thanks to Mr. Mendes for his letter and to you for hospitality to it.

I know nothing about non-Catholic Christians. I know a great deal about Roman Catholics and the administration of their parish church funds and properties. The ecclesiastical authorities know much more about them. How they are managed, I forbear commenting on I am completely at one with Mr. Mendes on the subject the enactment will have a very wholesome effect. It will set matters right. The drainage of church funds to Zaroli or elsewhere will be checked, the feared results of His Grace the Archbishop's new Rules and Regulations will be greatly minimised and His Grace's autocratic powers will receive some set-back. It is up to Government to do the just and right thing without fear or favour.—Yours, etc.,

PRO. BONO PUBLICO.

Jamiat Shubban-al-Muslimeen

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Muslim public will be gratified to learn that Jamiat Shubban al-Muslimeen has started a monthly—the only Muslim monthly in English in Bombay, and as such rightly deserves the approbation of the Muslim public. The first issue of the magazine, compared with other magazines, might have fallen short of the readers' expectations; but, then it must be borne in mind that this is only the beginning. The Jamiat has been doing its bit by arranging debates, lectures and publishing tracts to shake off the lithargy of the Muslims. But the Muslims have been very slow in awakening. Jamiat has now adopted a more effective and surer measure by founding a magazine of its own; and although in the beginning "Shubban's Voice." might prove too feeble a voice for so heavy a slumber, yet before long, I hope, operation of Caste Hindus in it will make its voice heard.—Yours, etc.,

S. M. TAYAB.

G. I. P. Rly. Grievance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The G. I. P. Railway authorities have recently introduced a system of issuing concession tickets for Diwali and other holidays in a peculiar fashion. The so-called concessions are not at all useful for third class passengers, the majority of whom do not travel necessarily to Poona, Bombay, Nasik or Lonavla. If the concessions are given to 2nd class passengers travelling from any station to any other station above 50 miles the same or even better facilities should be given to the third class travellers, especially when they are the main source of income to the Railways. One is really at a loss to understand the point in issuing concession ticket on the basis as advertised. These does not seem to be any principle in granting such concessions if at all they are such. I hope the Railway authorities will take note of this letter and give better facilities to travellers.—Yours, etc.,

A TRAVELLER.

Akot.

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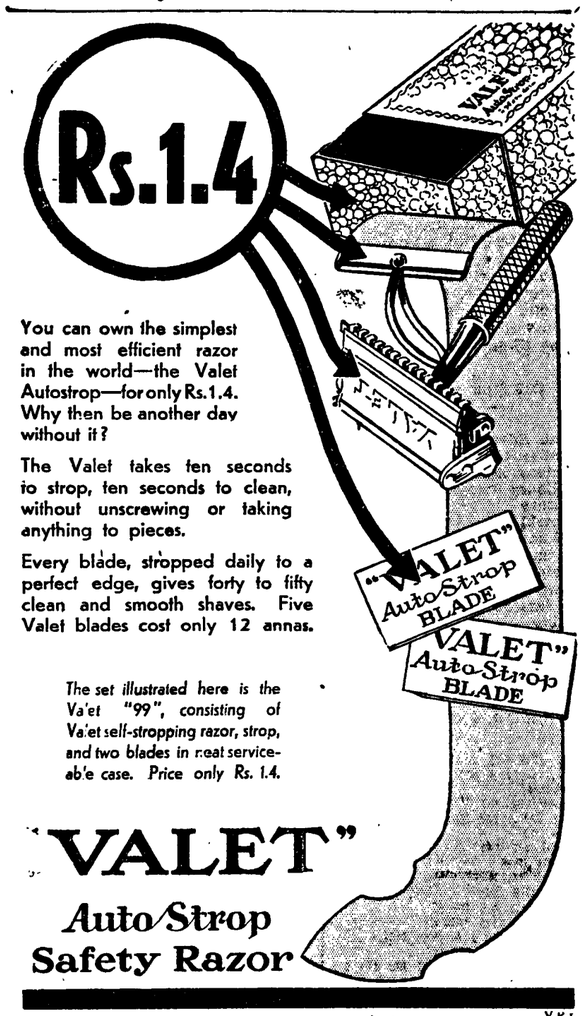

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Tenants Made To Pay Landlords' Dues

COOPER ADMITS COERCIVE PROCESS ON CHARI TENANTS

Following questions and answers took place in the Bombay Council:—

DADAR ADVOCATES' REPRESENTATION.

Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole: Will the Honourable the Home and General Member be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received a representation from the Advocates practising in the Presidency Magistrate's Court at Dadar which was sent on the 19th August, 1935;

(b) if so, what do they propose to do in the matter?

The Honourable Sir Robert Bell: (a) Yes.

(b) The representation is under consideration.

COLLECTION OF TAXES IN BOMBAY CITY.

Dr. J. A. Collaco (Bombay City, South): Will the Honourable the Revenue and Finance member be pleased to state the amount of taxes collected for the year 1933-34 from—

(1) Bombay City,

(2) the rest of the province, excluding Sind,

(3 Sind, and

(4) the total, under the following heads:—

(a) Electricity Duty,

(b) Fees under the Motor Vehicles Act,

(c) Entertainments Tax,

(d) Betting Tax—

(i) Totalisator,

(ii) Bookmakers?

The Honourable Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper: The following statement shows the collections as taken into account. The figures of collections entered at Bombay City include collections on account of various other parts of the Presidency, excluding Sind:—

(Figures in thousands of rupees.)

Taxes collected in 1933-34.	Presidency proper. Bombay City.	Rest of the province (excluding Sind).	Sind.	Total.
(a) Electricity duty ...	7,15			
(b) Fees under the Motor Vehicles Act ...	8.50	1,37	88	9,40
(c) Entertainment Tax ...	5,80	3,41	1,36	13,27
(d) Betting Tax—		2,01	79	8,60
(i) Totalisator ...	7,04	1,49	.....	8,53
(ii) Bookmakers ...	1,56	43	.....	1,99

MUNICIPAL RATES ON FARM-BUILDINGS.

Replying to Mr. M. H. Gazder, Sir S. N. Bhutto said that bona fide "farm-buildings" situated in land paying agricultural assessment are exempted under the Land Revenue Code from the payment of non-agricultural assessment.

Replying to Sardar Bahadur Jam Jan Mahomedkhan, the Honourable Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper said that Government consider that there is no necessity for the construction of a railway line between Tando Adam and Nawabad in the Barrage area and do not propose to take any action in the matter.

TENANTS MADE TO PAY FOR LANDLORDS.

Mr. N. N. Patil (Kolaba District): Will the Honourable the Revenue and Finance Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that land assessment due from landlords of the village of Chari in Alibag Taluka of Kolaba District was recovered from some of their tenants by coercive processes;

(b) whether Government are aware that the defaulting landlords reside in the same village and are otherwise well-off to pay the said assessment;

(c) if the answer to clause (b) is in the affirmative, what were the reasons for using coercive measures against the tenants for recovering the assessment;

(d) whether the tenants against whom attachments were brought were first asked to pay the assessment in respect of the lands in their occupation;

(e) if the answer to clause (d) be in the negative, why were attachments issued against them without making a previous demand from them;

(f) what steps were taken by Government against the said landlords for the recovery of the assessment before the tenants were proceeded against;

(g) whether Government are aware that the Marathi weekly "Rashtra Veer" of Belgaum has alluded to these incidents in its issue of the 30th of April 1935?

The Honourable Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper: (a) Yes; land revenue amounting to Rs. 93-11-0 only due from certain landlords was recovered by coercive process from four tenants.

(b) The landlords concerned reside in the village, but they are not well-off.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Demands for land revenue were repeatedly made from the landlords concerned, but as they failed to pay steps were taken to recover it from the tenants under section 136, Land Revenue Code.

(g) Government have seen the article in question.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

S S Benfield, A E Wilkinson, Rangoon via Marmagoa, M M & Co.

DEPARTURE.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

S S City of Canterbury, H. Percival, Europe Ports via Port Okha, K N & Co.

S S Bamora, W E Jackson, Basra via Coast Ports, M M & Co.

LOADING.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

S S President Monroe for Europe and American Ports.

S S Silveray for American Ports via Colombo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

S S City of Canterbury for Liverpool.—57 bales cotton waste, Oriental Cotton Co.; 100 bales cotton waste, B Karsondas & Co.; 44 bales cotton raw, B Karsondas & Co.

For Manchester.—14 bales cotton twist waste, Oriental Cotton Co.; 77 bales cotton twist waste, L O Vora.

For Barcelona.—50 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 200 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Bangalore for Hongkong.—50 bags apricots, A Mahand & Co.; 133 bags gum, E Manji & Co.

S S Sturnfels for Hamburg.—32 bales cotton fly, V A Sane & Co.; 1236 bags gr. oil cake, H Rawji & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, Amersey & Sons.

From Antwerp.—10 cases butter White & Co.; 200 bales wool raw, E Manji & Co.; 125 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Bremen.—250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Britania for Liverpool.—615 bags gr. oil cake, H A K Omerbhoy; 1600 bags gr. oil cake, A Omerbhoy; 220 bags buffalo peckers, N A Geria & Sons; 117 drums castor oil, Wilson Ladha & Co.; 25 bales wool Bombay Co., Ltd.; 207 bales wool, V Virchand; 185 bales cotton twist waste, L O Vora.

S S President Munroe for New York.—674 bags gum, N Mulji & Co.; 170 bales cotton rags, C Nanalal & Co.; 331 bags flea seed, D Abraham & Sons; 220 bags kamala powder, D Abraham & Sons; 67 bags cilery seed, Thos. Cook & Co.

For Los Angeles.—224 cases cashew kernels, L Shivji.

For Marseilles.—300 bags selery seed, D Abraham & Sons.

For Genoa.—500 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.

S S Calcutta Maru for Osaka.—50 tons iron scrap, Ali Bros.; 400 bdls. tin clipping, Ali Bros.; 300 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

For Kobe.—109 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo; 600 bales cotton raw R Kanji & Co.; 400 bales cotton raw, K Shivji & Co.; 50 bales cotton raw, M Amersey & Co.; 118 bales cotton raw, C Jethabhai & Co.; 334 bales cotton raw, Landy & Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

S S Varela, Agents, M M & Co., from Basrah.—30 bags beans, 1900 bags barly; 532 bdls. dates (dry); 16 bags sheep skins; 7092 bdls. dates (wet).

From Khoramghaha.—12 bags beans.

From Karachi.—124 bags Jira; 40 bags grain; 30 bdls. fish; 15 cases manure; 10 bags pestas; 53 bags almonds;

S S Garbeta, Agents, M M & Co., from Bassein.—13066 bags rice.

From Tuticorin.—105 cases matches.

S S Jalabala, Agents, Sc. St. N. Co., from Rangoon.—9023 bags rice; 100 bags beans; 700 bags grain.

From Cochin.—350 bags cocoanuts; 41 bags moist cocoanuts; 16 bdls. coir mats; 63 cases cashew kernels; 1335 bdls. crops; 1925 bdls. coir yarn.

S S Takliwa, Agents, M M & Co., from Durban.—10 cases butter; 189 cases oranges; 85 cases grape fruits; 20 pkgs. vegetables.

From Mozambique.—181 bags cawri shell; 23 bags seed.

S S Bandra, Agents, M M & Co., from Basra.—31 bags skins.

From Khoramghahar.—97 bags skins; 29 bags almonds.

From Muscat.—3271 bags dates; 378 crts. pomegranates.

From Bushire.—227 bags gum; 105 jottas assofotida; 210 bags almonds; 74 bags roots; 52 bags dates.

From B'Abbas.—66 jottas assofotida; 108 bags raisins.

From Karachi.—230 bags wheat

From Betoun.—1078 bags dates.

S S Tosari, Agents, Volkart Bros. from San Francisco.—5760 drums asphalt; 44 rails paint; 65 drums lub. oil; 35 bales leather; 34 cases cnd. fruits.

From Vancouver.—23 cases frozen salmone; 55 cases salmon talls; 20 boxes bat. separators; 2830 pieces fire lumber.

From Tandjong Prick.—106 bags refined wax; 16 cases quinine.

From Portland.—3167 pieces fire lumbers.

From Pasorroean.—8785 bags Java sugar.

From Tegal.—9022 bags Java sugar.

From Semarang.—2507 bags sugar.

From Batavia.—169 bags bl. nuts; 250 bags black pepper.

From Sourabaya.—50 drums arrack; 22 bags bl. nuts; 170 bags tapioca flour; 2260 bags sugar.

From Oosthaven.—3481 bags bl. pepper.

M V Tennassee, Agents, L. Ed. from Gotenburg.—1758 bdls. box boards; 796 bales paper; 405 cases h'ware; 400 bags sulphate of amonia.

From Antwerp.—1466 cases fish bolt and nuts; 175 cases wire nails; 258 bdls. M. S. channels; 131 pieces marble slabs; 380 crts. marble tiles.

From Kotaka.—205 bales paper; 1345 cases box boards; 577 pkgs. paper; 350 bags nitrate of soda.

From Rotterdam.—85 cases paper; 16 cases elect lamps; 28 cases cotton yarn.

From Gdynia.—775 cases wire nails; 4064 bdls. M S Hoops; 36 cases tin ware; 100 bags potatoes flour; 368 bdls. plywoods; 115 cases h'ware.

From Hamburg.—429 bales paper; 20 cases general merchandise; 341 cases h'ware; 30 cases batteries; 100 bags sulphur; 15 cases sewing machine; 95 cases tin ware; 95 bdls. H. Lanterns; 200 pieces e'ware.

INDO-GERMAN TRADE STATISTICS

India Govt.'s Explanation To Indian Merchants Chamber

The following correspondence passed between the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, and the Government of India, Department of Commerce, regarding Indo-German Trade statistics, has been released:

From the Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, to the Secretary, to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, Simla:

The attention of the Committee of this Chamber has been drawn to a statement appearing in the speech of His Excellency the Viceroy to the following:—

'For the second quarter of 1935 the balance has again swung in India's favour, and Germany has imported from India goods valued at 31 million Reichmarks against export to India of only 21 millions.'

My Committee have seen the Seaborne Trade of India, Official Volume, and find that statistics for the period regarding trade between this country and Germany for April, May & June, 1935, are as follows:—Imports from Germany Rs. 2,87,82,904.

Exports to Germany Rs. 1,62,92,617.

Thus there appears to be a big discrepancy between the official statistical publication and the statement made by H. E. the Viceroy. You will be kind enough to let me know as to whether the statistical publication of the Government of India is wrong, and, if so, how the mistake has arisen.'

GOVT.'S REPLY.

The Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, Simla, replied:—

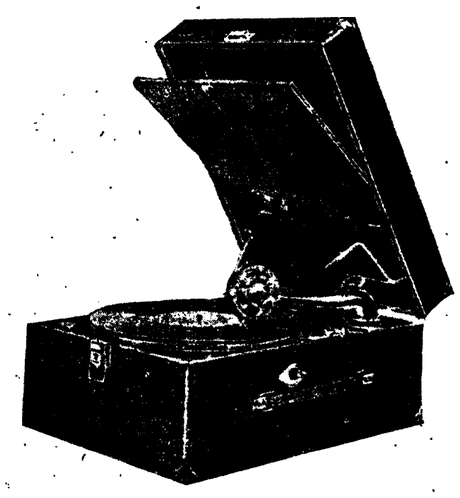
I am directed to say that the figures of Indo-German trade for the second quarter of 1935 mentioned in the Viceroy's speech to the Indian Legislature on the 16th September, 1935, are based on the statistics of the German Statistical Office and furnished to the Government of India by the Indian Government Trade Commissioner at Hamburg.

I am to observe, for your information, that the system of compiling trade statistics in India and Germany are different. Under the system of registration in India, imports are credited to the country of consignment from which they have been received without interruption of transit except in the course of transhipment; similarly exports are credited to the country to which they are intended to pass without interruption of transit except in the course of transhipment. That is to say, the Indian trade returns, unlike the returns of other countries such as Germany, show the country of consignment or the country of final destination and not the actual source or ultimate destination of goods. This explains the discrepancy between the Indian returns and those of Germany.

I am however to point out that the figures of German exports to India during the period in question is 24 million Reichmarks and not 21 million as stated in your letter under reply.'

PRIMAPHONES

PORTABLE MODELS



Highly polished Teakwood Cabinets of Beautiful Shapes and Styles finished in Oak Walnut or Mahogany Colour.

Thorens Swiss make all Steel fully nickel plated powerful Double Spring Motors with improved worm winding and worm driving, gears and pinions.

All steel one piece pressed turntables.

Fully nickel plated S-Style Ball bearing Tonearms.

Sweet clear Loud Tone metal covered sound boxes.

All Metal Full sized Tone chamber,

Automatic self-starting & stopping brakes.

Model No. 150 Price Rs. 45.
Model No. 155 Price Rs. 50.
Model No. 160 Price Rs. 60
Model No. 165 Price Rs. 65

Bombay Phono & General Agency,

KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Triumph in Leprosy CURE

LEPROSY Nodular, Tubercular, Aenasthetic, Para or Mixed variety or other causes promptly cured by Internal and External Specifics, including those for Fumigation and bath for 45 days' use at Rs. 10 per set. P. Veeraswamy, Esq., Surveyor, Cocanada:—I am cured by your specifics alone. Many other testimonials.

LEUCODERMA or White Patches are cured by Internal and External remedies at Rs. 7-8 per set. Dr. B. GOPAL RAO, B.Sc., M.B.B.S., Bangalore writes:—We have used in cases of Leucoderma and find very efficacious. Testimonial Booklet Free. Guaranteed Harmless.

BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS,

SHREE GAURANGA BHAVAN, BHAGALPUR. Tele: "CHEMISTS."

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, LTD.

Safely Rely on AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS

BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

G. I. P. Railway

MAILS AND EXPRESS TRAINS

Timings at Victoria Terminus.

Trains	Ar. H M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 20	21 45
Madras Express	10 15	18 55
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 45	18 50
Poona Mail	11 40	15 50
Nagpur Express	13 35	22 10
Poona Fast Passenger	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 30	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 10	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Mail, Express and Passenger trains in force from 1-10-1935.

TIMING AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.

	Ar. H M	Dep. H M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 45	13 25
Delhi Express	6 10	22 00
Gujarat Mail	7 00	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 50	21 45
Frontier Mail	8 35	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 40	— —
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	22 15
Kathiawar Express	19 05	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 19	8 55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for homeward passengers) 9 35

Southern Hedge Selling In New York Market

Favourable Weather Over U. S. Cotton Belt

Operators Await Decision Of Supreme Court

TRADE SUPPORT AT THE DECLINE

Despite foreign buying in which Bombay figured prominently, the New York Cotton Futures Market declined on Southern hedge-selling on Monday influenced by favourable weather. The offerings were absorbed by mills on scale-down.

There was in evidence a disposition to await action on the constitutionality of the Processing Taxes and the A A A. after a Washington message stating that the Supreme Court had formally agreed to pass a decision on the legality of these and other measures. The date of the decision is not fixed.

Bombay, October 15.

On Monday the New York cotton futures market advanced during the early part of the day on foreign buying particularly from Bombay but reacted later on Southern hedge selling and favourable weather.

The New York Cotton Exchange Service states that the weather was favourable for the crop and picking was active. So far little damage is done by frost and cotton growers are free-sellers, but good demand for spot cotton holds basis firm. In America sales of cloth are equal to the present production with a good demand for heavy fabrics and production is increasing. In England cloth sales are more active while there is improved demand on the Continent and in France. September consumption in America is expected to be 450,000 bales giving a daily average of 21700 bales.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton market opened at a rise of 3 points with March 10.93. There was foreign buying which resulted in a further improvement of 8 points and March was quoted 11.01 which was the highest level for the day. Later on there was increased Southern selling which wiped off the improvement and the market closed at a net decline of one to six points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 11.20c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans Coton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of one to two points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 11.06c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 3 points on Bombay and local buying which absorbed hedge selling but offerings were light. Later on hedge selling and straddle selling were taken up by Bombay buying to limits of trade calling. The market closed unchanged to 2 points higher. Middling American spot cotton prices closed 2 points up at 6-45d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was firm and closed at a rise of 5 points. At the close October was quoted 5.55, January 5.25 and March 5.22.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

There was scattered business in this section. Sakels futures closed one to two points up with Spot Cotton 2 points higher at 8.71. Uppers futures closed one to four points down with Spot cotton 3 points lower at 7.10.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria Cotton Futures Market was easy with scattered selling. Sakels futures closed 3 to 4 points down and Ashmouni futures lost 6 to 2 points.

SAGGING TENDENCY

Messrs M. and B. Stern state:—Despite foreign buying in which Bombay figures prominently, the market eased later on increased hedge-pressure which was stimulated by fair weather throughout the belt.

A Washington report states that the Supreme Court has formally agreed to pass a decision on the legality of the Processing-Taxes, A.A.A. and other measures but no date for the decision has been given. Pending the decision, operators are holding aloof.

The League's approval of financial sanctions against Italy had a depressing effect on commodities in the Home Markets. It is hoped these Sanctions will be enforced about 31st Octiber.

Meanwhile, with the present lull in the war situation, we rather expect the sagging tendency to continue and as stated yesterday, prefer to wait a while before advising purchases.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March highest 11.01 plus 11 (10-14 a.m.)
Lowest 10.88—02 (2-45 p.m.)

Liverpool March highest 6.11 plus 04
Lowest 6.09—02

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Market has a good undertone. Lancashire yarn proction increasing. The feeling here is 'bullish.'

Liverpool: Market steady. Indian straddle buying Trade calling Hedge selling. Bullish.

New York: Distinctly more pressure to sell. Hedging supported by good trade buying on the scale down. Spinners doing good business.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled as under:—

Crop: Weather favourable, picking active, little damage frost, growers free sellers; good spot demand holds basis firm. America: Cloth sales equal output; good demand heavy fabrics; production creeping upward. England: Cloths yarns more active. Continent and France: Improved demand; others unchanged.

We estimate domestic consumption of all cotton in September at 450,000 bales.

The average consumption per working day during September was 21,700 bales.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

Between midnight and daylight, no precipitation; slightly cooler. Picking rapidly.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, October 14.

December	10.80—03
January	10.80—06
March	10.89—01
May	10.92—03
July	10.94
Middling Spot	11.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, October 14

October	10.82—06
December	10.80—01
January	10.81—02
Middling Spot	11.06

NEW YORK.
New York, October 14

New York 10-55 A.M.—

December	10.87
January	10.85
March	10.97

New York Noon Call—

December	10.85
January	10.85
March	——

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, October 14

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. ports	23,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's exports to the continent	31,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, October 14.

October	6.20+03
November	6.12+05
December	6.08
January	6.08+02
February	6.09+03
March	6.09+02
April	6.09+02
May	6.09+03
June	6.08+02
July	6.08+02
August	6.02+02
September	5.98
Middling Spot	6.45+05

Today's 10-12 A. M. Quotations

January	6.08
March	6.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, October 14

October 1935	8.28
November 1935	8.24
January 1936	8.09
March 1936	8.05
May 1936	8.03
July 1936	8.02
October	8.02
F. G. F. Spot	8.71

LINSEED OIL
London, October 14

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt—
October sellers 26/0.
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt
Jan./April sellers 26/6.

LONDON RUBBER.
London October 14.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed pe lb sellers 6-1/4.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct 15

Following a small decline of one point in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 216.8 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 215/8 on long liquidation. Later on there was some covering and prices rallied to Rs 216/4. The tone of the market was steady.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 4 points but the market opened at a loss of 2 points. The local market ruled steady and closed at 5-30 p.m as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M	217 8 0
Oomra D/J	196 0 0
Bengal D/J	150 0 0

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 12th October 5,222 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935 66,984 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 86,520 bales
Less 19,536 bales

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Oct 14

Broach A/M 1936 opening 216; highest 218 1/4; lowest 216; closing 217 1/4
Oomra D/J opening 195 1/4; highest 196 1/4; lowest 195 1/4; closing 195 1/2
Bengal D/J opening 148 1/2; highest 150; lowest 148 1/2; closing 148 1/2
Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 26
Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-10-35) Rs. 6

BHAVNAGAR MARKET

Bhavnagar, Oct 15

Groundnut oil ready Rs. 5/4
Kartak Rs. 5/3
Jota Rs. 0/4
Mah Rs. 5/2/6
Jota Rs. 0/10
Badlo Rs. 0/0/6
Groundnut Rs. 3
Ready Rs. 3
January Rs. 2/13/3
Jota Rs. 0/5
Sutar Magsar Rs. 108/9
Sugar Rs. 5/1/9
Shipment Rs. 4/9/3
Wire nails Rs. 13
Hoops Rs. 6/6
Sheets Rs. 7/4
Angle Rs. 7/4
Circule Rs. 8/4

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, October 14

Broach—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.67
Fine Good Staple	5.82
Superfine (Good Staple	5.97
Oomra—	
Fine No. 1 Staple	5.61
Superfine (No. 1 Staple	5.76
Choice (No. 1 Staple	5.91
Bengal—	
Good	4.22
Fully Good	4.32
Fine	4.44
Sounde—	
Fully Good	4.32
Fine	4.41
Superfine	4.56

SEEDS.
London, October 14.

Linseed La Plata Hull o.i.f. ton Oct. sellers £10-13-9
Linseed Calcutta London, o.i.f. ton Oct./Nov. sellers £12-15-0.
Linseed Bombay London, o.i.f. ton Oct./Nov. sellers £13-3-9.
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Con't o.i.f. ton Oct./Nov. sellers £14-2-6.
Castorseeds Bombay, o.i.f. ton Oct. Nov. sellers £14-2-6

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London October 14.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 5/8 per cent. to 5/8 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 3/4 per cent. to 3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent. to 2-1/2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 days market loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, October 14

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent...	66
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	79-1/2
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	92-1/2
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	110-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	82-1/4
Conversion 3-1/2 per cent Loan 1961	105
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952	103-5/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90	112-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	111-3/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	13-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	13-1/4
London Reg.	105-1/2
National Bank of India	41-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10

LONDON METALS.
London, October 14.

	£
Copper Braziers	50-1/2
Yellow Metal	42
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	16-5/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	12-3/4
Tin English ingots Liverpool	
F. O. B.	244

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Oct 15

B C Rates T T D D 1/6 1/16
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Oct May.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 June-Dec
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 273 1/4
Banks selling T T 271 1/4
Banks buying T T 269 5/8
PARIS
Banks selling D D 559
Banks buying D D 569
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 1/4
JAVA
Banks selling D D 54 1/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 5/8
Banks buying T T 77 3/8
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 137 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 101 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 1/4

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.90 1/4 14th instant
Hongkong/London 2/0 3/4 15th instant
Shanghai/London 1/6 1/16 15th instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/16 15th instant
Java/London 7.21 1/2 15th instant
London/Paris 74.41 14th instant
London/Belgium 29.14 1/2 14th instant
London/Switzerland 15.04 3/4 14th instant
London/Italy 60.37 14th instant
London/Berlin 12.18 1/2 14th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 3/8 14th instant
London/New York 4.90 5/16 14th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.23 1/2 14th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady
Gold £7-1-9 12th instant £7-1-9 1/2 14th instant
Silver London Ready 29 3/8 12th instant 29 3/8 14th instant
Silver London Forward 29 7/16 12th instant 29 7/16 14th instant
Silver New York Ready 65 5/8 12th instant 65 5/8 14th instant
London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 12th instant 5/8 per cent 14th instant
London discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent 12th instant 3/4 per cent 14th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.
3 mos 3/4 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

EAST: Cloudy and cooler
CENTRAL: Fair, little change in temperature
WEST: Partly cloudy and colder

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Oct 15

The local silver market was quiet but steady with a restricted business and prices fluctuated within a range of one anna. The gold market was dull and featureless. Operators are awaiting political developments.

Ready silver	67 14 0
Aso delivery	67 14 0
Kartak delivery	68 2 0
Kartak Tejimandi	1 15 0
Ready gold	35 1 3
Aso delivery	35 1 3
Kartak delivery	35 2 0
Kartak Tejimandi	0 7 0

LONDON SILVER.
London, October 14

Market steady

Spot	29-3/8
Forward	29 7/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, Octob 1/4 /

Gold Bars, Fine per oz. fer7-3-121

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, October 14.

T. T. London on—	
New York closing rate	4.90-5/16
Paris	74.41
Berlin	12.18-1/2
Madrid	35.90
Amsterdam	7.23-1/4
Brussels	29.14-1/2
Milan	60.37
Berne	15.04 3/4
Prague	118.45

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, October 14.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Parcels Nominal
Wheat Barletta Russo. Parcels: October sellers 29/9.
South Australian wheat Parcels Oct. sellers 31/9

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
London, October 14.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta Oct./Nov nominal per cwt. 7/3
& F Bombay —
Oct./Nov sellers per cwt. 7/0
& F Karachi —
Oct./Nov. sellers per cwt. 7/0

NEW YORK COFFEE.
New York October 14

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 6-1/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct 15

3 per cent 1951/54 96/14
3 per cent 1941 102/1
3 1/2 per cent G P N 89/7
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/6
4 per cent 1943 107
4 per cent 1960/70 105/5
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 113/4
5 per cent 1939/44 108/8
5 per cent 1940/43 109/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/8

TAXFREE

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 116/3
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 105/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 116/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 100/3

CORPORATION LOANS TAXABLE.

4 per cent B P T 1974 102/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974 101/4
5 per cent M Deb 1959 111
6 per cent M Deb 1954 125
6 per cent K P T 1956 125/8
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 104

Note:—Market very steady.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Oct 14

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollar
Amer Power and Light Com	7
Electric Bond Common	13
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	65
Consolidated Gas	30
Columbia Gas 6 per cent Pfd A	89
Columbia Gas	13
United Corporation	5
American Tel and Tel	141
Western Union Telg	53 3/4
New York Central	21 1/2
Pennsylvania R R	26
Great North Pfd	25
Bethelehem Steel	39
United States Steel	45 1/4
American Smelting	52
Int Nickel of Canada	31 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	21 3/4
Cerro de Pasco Copper	59
International Harvestor	57
Allis Chalmers	30
Eaton Mfg	29
Mesta Machine	35
General Motor	48 1/2
General Electric	35
Bendix Aviation	23
Mid Con Petroleum	11
Socony	11 1/2
Plymouth Oil	10

DIWALLI CLOTH SALES

There is a brisk demand for Indian Mill Cloth and Diwalli sales by local mills are expected to reach about one lac bales.

National Distillers	30
Du Pont de Nemours	135
Chase Bank	29
National City Bank	27 3/4

Closing hour very strong. Higher opening probable. Present market action regarded inflactionary
Total business 1 1/2 million

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct 14

October 80 3/8d
December 76 5/8d
March 73 3/8d

BOMBAY METAL MARKET

Bombay, Oct 15

London market
Standard Copper Cash (Buyers) £35-8-9
Standard Copper Cash (Sellers) £35-11-3
Standard Copper 3 months £35-16-3
Electrolytic Copper £41
New York—
Blue Eagle 9 cents
Non-Blue Eagle 8 3/4 cents
Bombay market—
Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 35
Copper Sheets Rs. 40
Tone: Steady

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Oct 15

Java ready	14 12 6
October shipment	4 14 0
Nov-Dec shipment	4 12 0
Jan-Mar shipment	4 11 6
S S Sirsad	5 1 0
Kesar ready	15 2 0
Saraya ready	14 14 0
Java Spot	F. 4.30

PRODUCE RECEIPTS
Bombay, Oct 15

Wheat	9,110 cwts.
Linseed	11,031 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	341 cwts.
Gingellyseed	318 cwts.
Poppyseed	61 cwts.
Groundnuts	3,679 cwts.
Castorseed	765 cwts.
Rice	4,549 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,799 cwts.
Cottonseed	470 cwts.
Gram	2,236 cwts.
Joowar	277 cwts.
Maize	210 cwts.
Barley	47 cwts.
Bajree	1,117 cwts.
Coal	411 tons.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Oct 14

December 1-02 1/8c
May 1-01 3/4c
July 0.91 3/4c

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Oct 14

December 2.51 plus 01
March 2.12—01
May 2.18—
July 2.20—

COTTON TEJI MANDI
Bombay, Oct 15

Yearly	26 8 0
Teji on Rs. 250	6 0 0
Mandi on Rs. 200	6 8 0
Monthly	6 0 0
Rs. 5 Dip	1 4 0

Mild Panic In Share Bazar

Drop Of Rs. 70 In Steels Attracts Covering

MARKET UTTERLY DEMORALISED

BOMBAY: October 15.

The local Share Bazar opened quiet and soon declined on nervous unloading and Bear pressure. A feeling of panic was in evidence, but later on, prices improved on scattered covering by shorts.

The general feeling is bearish and Bear Operators are determined to have their way. It is feared that Banks will call for margins and the market is not free from nervousness. It is said that economic developments guide the course of share quotations. But if one were to look at the supply of money and study the progress of Iron Industry, he will soon realise that economic conditions have little or no effect on the speculative sentiment. It is a determined effort of professional operators, which administer price swings. Overbought and oversold States are taken advantage of by professional operators.

Tata Steel Dfd. Shares opened at Rs. 460 and declined to Rs. 432, when there was some covering which improved prices to Rs. 455. Thus it will be seen that from yesterday opening prices dropped about Rs. 70. Is there any room for economic guidance? It is a pure and simple speculation. Ordinary shares came down to Rs. 127. Similarly other sections were affected and even mill shares weakened to-day.

TEXTILE MILLS
Bombay, Oct. 15.

100	Ahm. Advance	295 0
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	741 4
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	221 4
100	Central	248 12
100	Colaba	133 12
100	Cooria	95 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	340 0
1	E D Sassoon	0-5-0
100	Finlay	120 0
100	Gokak	171 4
100	Hindustan	1725 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, Oct 15

Centur y217 215 220 218 221/4
Bombay Dyeing 735 727 730 728 738 736 742 741/4
Kohinoor 182 187
Central India 247 250 248/12
Simplex 70
Swadeshi 137 140
Bundi 34 34/6
I Cement 447 456
Punjab 22/8 23
Shahabad 477 486 488/12
Andhra 1527 1545 1542/8
Tata Power 1440 1425 1450 1451
Tram Ord 142/8 143/12
T Steel Defd 460 442 450 432 440 437 450 456
T Steel Ord 130 128/8 129 126/8 127/8 130
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 149
Bellapur 332 328 333 336
B Steamer 306 307
B Burma 345 348 351

100	Indore	75 0
100	Khatau	86 4
100	Kohinoor	189 6
250	Laxmi	660 0
100	Madhavji	7 8
250	Madras United	41 0
1000	Morarji	810 0
250	Model	50 0
90	Mysore	95 0
200	New Great	120 0
100	Cosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	295 0
25	Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000	Sholapur	2200 0
50	Simplex	70 0
100	Swadeshi	140 0
100	Swan	86 4
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1300 0
1000	Western	750 0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	97 8
25-50	Central	32 0
500	Imperial	1,462 8
125-500	Im. Con.	356 4
50-100	India	120 8
100	Reserve Bank	118 12
5	Union	5-4-6

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	34 6
70	Gwalior	112 8
160	Indian	458 12
40	Katni Def.	1975 0
100	Katni Ord.	351 4
75	Okha	252 8
10	Punjab	23 4
100	Shahabad	488 12
70	United	120 12

INSURANCE

15-100	Jupiter	11 4
15-75	New India	38 4
200	Oriental	4165 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 0

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	149 6
1000	Andhra Valley	1542 8
10	Ajmer	10 8
50	Bombay Tram	143 12
100	Bombay Suburban	170 0
10	Broach	11 10
100	Karachi	221 4
100	Poona	218 12
100	Surat	190 0
100	Tata Hydro	160 0
1000	Tata Power	1451 4

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	865 0
100	Amr. Patty	119 0
100	C Province	88 0
100	Dhond Baramati	97 8
100	Gujarat	71 0
100	Mandra Bhon	93 0
100	Pachora Jamner	91 0
100	Sara Sirajgunge	90 0
500	Tapty Valley	766 14

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	32 12
30	Tata Steel Def.	456 4
75	Tata Steel Ord.	130 0

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	201 4
50	Belapur Sugar	336 4
150	Bombay Steam	307 8
125	Bombay Burma	351 4
50	Bombay Burma Conty	123 12
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 12
100	Bombay Telephone	99 8
100	Indian Bleaching	101 4
100	Ind. Radio Defd.	525 0
100	Ind. Radio Ordy.	487 8
1000	Port Canning	611 4
15	Scindia	12 8
30	Premier Construction	72 8
25	Tata Oil	18 8

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1365 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	298 12
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	81 8
5	p.c. Central India	523 12
7	p.c. Katni 1st.	131 4
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	137 8
7 1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	138 12
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1402 8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	176 4
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	149 0
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	13 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	647 8

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

Alexandria, Oct 14

SAKELS—
November 14.18-04
January 14.16—04
May 14.22—03
ASHMOUNI—
October 11.77—06
December 11.71—05
February 11.76—02

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York Liverpool: December 154 January 154 March 147 May 144 at Cross Rate 4.90 3/8
Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1936 216/8 Liverpool May 1936 6.05 Rs. 47 1/2 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1936 216/8 New York May 10.92 Rs. 31 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.90 3/8

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS
Bombay, Oct 15

Bengal Superfine	167
Bengal Fine	162
Bengal F G	159
Sindh-Punjab Fine	162
Sindh-Punjab F G	159
Wardha-Hingt	218/220
Nagpur/Savner	218/220
Pundhurna	209/211
Yeotmal	209/211
Arvi	209/211
Ellichpur	209/211
Berar	209/211
Khamgaon	209/211
Mulkapur	209/211
Khandesh	208
Jalna/Sailu	206/208
Burwah/Sanavad	212/214
Broach Fine	241
Punjab/American	241
Punjab/American mix	226
Cambodia	291
Cambodia 2nd crop	256/261
Compta Good	261/266
Bagalkot	246/251
Western	246/256
Kampala	358/361
Busoga	355
Jinja	346
New Manza	328

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 14-10-35	2139000	1755000
Receipts yesterday 14-10-35	23000	42000
Exports to date 14-10-35	934000	983000
Stock at Ports 11-10-35	2185000	2979000
Stock at Interior Towns 11-10-35	991000	1639000
Stock at Liverpool 11-10-35	421000	963000
Visible Supply 11-10-35	6277000	8230000
Quantity in sight 11-10-35	3764000	2706000
Quantity out of sight 11-10-35	1815000	1969000

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 1 POINT UP

Steady Tone With Small Fluctuations

GOLD QUIET AND SILVER UNCHANGED

Wheat Easy And Linseed Quiet

BOMBAY, Oct. 15.

On Tuesday crossrates moved within a narrow range.

N. Y. COTTON STEADY.

New York cotton was steady with small fluctuations. There was hedging pressure at the advance and trade buying at the decline.

GOLD QUIET AND SILVER UNCHANGED.

London gold was quiet and silver unchanged.

WHEAT EASY AND LINSEED QUIET.

Wheat was easy due to favourable Argentine crop report. Linseed was quiet.

SECURITIES LACK INTEREST.

The London Stock Exchange attracted very little attention and business was quiet. Giltedged securities lacked interest with very little doing.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(MARCH 1936)

New York, Oct. 15.

Previous closing	10.89
To-day's opening	10.93
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	10.90
Difference	+.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(MARCH 1936)

Liverpool, Oct. 15.

Previous closing	6.09
To-day's opening	6.07
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	6.07
Difference	—.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 217

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Oct. 15.

Cotton maintained a steady tone on fairly good trade buying which took up hedging and speculative selling. Improving textile production gave some encouragement but the uncertainty with regard to further developments in Europe restricted activity and movements were confined to a small range.

Trading in March commenced at 10.93 i.e. 4 points higher than previous closing. Prices improved on trade buying and steadier Liverpool cables but soon after the market eased under hedging pressure with the result that March fell to 10.88. However subsequently the price rallied on further trade buying to 10.93.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 10.90 with a rise of 1 point.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct. 15.

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (10.86/10.85) 10.86/10.84
January (10.88/10.87) 10.85/10.85
March (10.93/10.92) 10.93/10.93

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 15.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American October (6.20) 6.16
American December (6.11) 6.07
Egyptian October (8.31) 8.24
Egyptian November (8.26) 8.19

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 15.

Broach cotton for April-May delivery moved between Rs. 217-8 and Rs. 218 at night. The rate at 10-25 p.m. was Rs. 217-8 with New York futures about 2 points up.

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct. 15.

Gold per ounces (£7-1-9 1/2) £7-1-9

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Oct. 15.

Previous closing	4.90 3/8
To-day's opening	4.90 5/8
To-day's closing	4.90 5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Oct. 15.

Previous closing	4.90 5/16
To-day's opening	4.90 5/16
To-day's closing	4.90 11/16
Difference	+.00 3/8

FRANC RATE

London, Oct. 15.

Previous closing	74.41
To-day's opening	74.40
To-day's closing	74.44
Difference	+.03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct. 15.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.90 5/16 with very small variation.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.90 11/16.

Franc opened at 74.40 and then moved up to 74.41 otherwise the rate remained practically unchanged.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 74.44.

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct. 15.

The market was quietly steady

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	29 3/8d.	29 3/8d.
Forward	29 7/16d.	29 7/16d.

DISCOUNTS

London, Oct. 15.

3 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent.) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

4 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent.

6 months (13/16 to 7/8 per cent) 13/16 to 7/8 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Oct. 15.

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.61 7/8) 5.61 7/8
New York on Bombay (37.08) 37.08
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 3/4) 0.92 3/4
London on Milan (60.56) 60.25
London on Shanghai (1-6 1/4) 1-6 3/32
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Oct. 15.

Silver opened quiet but steady at Rs. 67/10, 67/12 and 68. Very quiet conditions prevailed here in the absence of any good advices from abroad but prices generally kept steady on some scattered buying. Prices closed steady at Rs. 67/13, 61/14 and 68/2.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35/1/9, 35/1/9 and 35/2/9. Early the market was quiet and featureless but later showed steadier tendency following steadiness for foreign exchanges. Prices closed steady at Rs. 35/1/6, 35/1/6 and 35/2/6.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct. 15.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with December at 76 and March 72 3/4. Prices declined on the absence of speculative buying influenced by favourable crop reports from Argentine.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Oct. 15.

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 1.02 1/2. Prices improved on commission house buying and outside demand but business was rather restricted.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Oct. 15.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£213 buyers £218 sellers. Irregular.

Linseed (£19 3/8 buyers £19 7/16 sellers. Firm) £18 3/4 buyers. No sellers. Easy.

Electrolytic Copper (£40 to £41) £40 to £40 3/4

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

JUTE.

New crop Oct-Nov. (£19 1/8) £19 sellers.

Dunlop Oct.-Nov. (£22 1/4) £22

Lightning Oct-Nov. (£20 1/4) £20 1/4

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Oct. 15.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"America and India bought. China sold market steady."

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-9) 1-5 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-4 1/2) 2-4 1/2

RUBBER.

Spot (6 1/4 paid and sellers) 6 1/8 paid and buyers.

January March (6 7/16 paid and sellers) 6 5/16 paid and sellers.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay October-November £13 3/16 sellers) £13 3/16 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta October-November (£12 3/4 sellers) £12 11/16 sellers.

Linseed La Plata October (£10 11/16 sellers) £10 5/8 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal October (£14 7/8 sellers) £15 3/8 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Oct. 15.

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 4 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 4 9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 5 0
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 5 0
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7 5 0
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	7 4 9
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	7 5 0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 15.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat January	4 14 3
Wheat May	4 12 0
Linseed May	7 4 9

The tone was steady.

Dullest Conditions On Stock Exchange

BASE METALS AGAIN UNSETTLED

Exchanges Dull And Featureless

PROFIT-TAKING WELL ABSORBED IN WALL STREET

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

On the Stock Exchange with political situation both at home and abroad as a stumbling block to fresh business dullest conditions prevailed daylong the only redeeming feature being some response to internationals to firm Wall Street advices.

In commodities basemantals again were unsettled and all lost ground. Cash tin particularly fell in anticipation of some relief in the tightness of the position. Meanwhile it is announced that the international committee meeting of Oct. 23, will consider the situation with a view to possible alteration in the quota.

Exchanges continued dull and featureless with the exception of late offering of dollars against sterling by the continent.

Wall Street opened steady and continued most active. Profit-taking was well absorbed.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Oct. 15.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed £92 1/2

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Monday, October 7, £93
Tuesday, October 8, £92 1/2
Wednesday, October 9, £92 1/2
Thursday, October 10 £92 1/2
Friday, October 11, £92 1/2
Monday, October 14, £92 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct. 15.

3-30 p.m.

Very quiet conditions prevailed all round. The general tone was very dull. Giltedgeds were quiet and price movements rather irregular. Industrials generally were easy owing to the lack of fresh support.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£82 1/4) £82
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£103) £103
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£108 7/8) £109
4 per cent Funding Loan (£112 3/4) £112 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£103 1/2) £103 5/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 1/2) £111 3/4

INDUSTRIALS.

British Celanese 2nd Preference (22-0) 22-0
Marks and Spencer Splits Share (4 1/8) 4 1/8
Hydro Electric (dol 3 7/8) dol 3 7/8
Musical Industries (25-3) 25-3
Princhin Johnson (42-0) 42-0
Imperial Chemical (34-9) 34-9
Imperial Chemical Ord (8-4 1/2) 8-4 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford (108-10 1/2) 108-1 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£75 1/2) £75 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (35-9) 35-3
University Ordinary (29-3) 29-3
Ford Motors (35-0) 35-10 1/2
Cable Wires (£7 7/8) £7 5/8
British American Tobacco (112-6) 112-6
Camera A (£7 7/8) £7 7/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (137-6) 136-3
P and O S N Company Defd (19-4 1/2) 18-6
Distillers (92-3) 91-3
Berd and Dyers (8-6) 8-6
British Celanese (12-0) 12-0
J and P Coates Ordinary (62-0) 62-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (54-0) 53-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (8-0) 8-0
Western Limited Ordinary (18-9) 18-9
Inter Nickels (£31 7/8) £31 7/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-9) 5-9
Tata Iron and Steel (£102) £102

INDIAN LOANS

London, Oct. 15.

2-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£95) £95
3 1/2 per cent India (£92 1/2) £92 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£113) £113
4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£104 1/2) £104 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£113 1/2) £113 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (£103) £102 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (108 3/4) 108 3/4

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (23-9) 23-1 1/2
Donaro Tea (43-6) 43-3
Empire of India and Ceylon (32-0) 32-0

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-9) 23-4 1/2
Gula Kelampong (21-3) 21-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-9) 29-4 1/2

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£10) £10 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (55-0) 55-0
Burma Corporation (12-4 1/2) 11-10 1/2
Rio Tintos (£17 3/4) £17 3/4
East Rand Proprietors (53-3) 53-3
Rand Mines (£7 5/8) £7 5/8

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (£12 3/4) £12 3/4
Goddar New (£10 1/8) £10
Moddar New (71-3) 71-3
Sub Nigel (£12 1/4) £12 1/4
Spring Mines Split Shares (40-0) 40-0
Union Corporation (£8) £8

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela Persian (37-6) 36-10 1/2
Anglo Iranian (63-1 1/2) 61-10 1/2
Burma Oil (74 1/2) 73-1 1/2
Mexican Eagle (4-10 1/2) 4-10 1/2
Shell Transport (73-9) 73-1 1/2
Royal Dutch (£26 1/4) £26 1/4

HUME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£46) £45 1/2
L M Ford (£18) £17 1/2
L N E R Defd (£5 1/4) £5 1/4
Southern Dutch (£18 3/4) £18 3/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£130 1/2) £130 1/2
London Board G Stock (£99) £99

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct. 15.

The following were the closing rates:

General Motor (dol 48) dol 48 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 22) dol 21 3/4
U S Steel Common (dol 45) dol 45 5/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 110) dol 110 3/8

Novel Application Form For Sub-Brokers

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE CRISIS DEVELOPMENTS

As a result of recent crisis in the Bombay Stock Exchange, the Board has prepared a new application form for sub-brokers. The conditions given below are resulted by several sub-brokers as some of the terms are considered highly objectionable:—

"I undertake to indemnify him/them for any loss he/they may incur by the failure of the constituents introduced by me to fulfil their obligations.

I solemnly declare that:

(1) I will not, if registered as a Remisier, enter into or remain or be engaged, either directly or indirectly, in any business other than of stocks, shares and like securities or of a financial broker, either as principal or employee;

(2) I will not, directly or indirectly, take or receive a share in the profits of any client's account;

(3) I will not do any speculative or jobbing business on my own account or on behalf of a Remisier or clerk to another member nor be directly or indirectly interested in such business;

(4) I am not indebted to any member. I have not been adjudged insolvent. I have not compounded with my creditors and I have not been convicted of any criminal offence involving: moral turpitude.

I undertake not to transact business of any sort whether in the nature of purchase, sale or budli on the floor of the Exchange, in case I am admitted to the market under the rules, in my own name or on behalf of any member or person. I further undertake not to make allowance or return of brokerage, directly or indirectly, to my constituent or to any other person or agent, or clerk to another member.

At any time upon the request of the Board of Directors or any sub-Committee, I will appear before them and give evidence upon any subject under investigation by them and will upon their request produce all my books, papers and records or documents relative to any inquiry made by them.

I have read the rules of the Association, particularly, Rules pertaining to the employment of Remisiers and I agree to abide by them and all amendments thereto.

I am aware that if a badge is lost a duplicate will not be issued in its place and that the Board of Directors may withdraw the permission at any time without refunding the fee paid and assigning any reason. I undertake to return the badge when such permission is withdrawn.

STAND UNITED AND FIGHT

Warning To Seamen Against Communalism

A public meeting of the seamen in Bombay was held under the auspices of the National Seamen's Union of India, Bombay on Tuesday morning with Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta in the chair. The meeting was called to proclaim the solidarity of seamen in Bombay and to record their determination to stand by the Union against the attempts of hostile interests to create a split and to weaken the Union. Speeches were made by Messrs. Mahomed Ebrahim Serang Syed Munawar, M.L.C., A. B. Moraes, Mirza Akhtar Hasan and Abdul Rahman exhorting the workers to stand firmly by the Union, to remember its services, and by unity to get their grievances redressed; in particular there was the most important problem of unemployment staring them in the face. It was pointed out attacks were being made on their right to employment from England and there was a tendency to set the Calcutta seamen against Bombay seamen. The latter had so far stood united without differences of race or community. But insidious propaganda was now set on foot to create disunity among them on communal and racial grounds, especially, the Goan seamen were being discriminated against to an alarming extent.

The speakers laid special emphasis on this growing menace to the solidarity of Bombay seamen. Messrs. Jamnadas, Syed Munawar and Mahomed Ebrahim drew attention to the fact that the forthcoming preliminary International tripartite maritime conference which was to be held in November at Geneva was to consider three most important subjects, namely the manning of ships, hours of work with overtime and holidays with pay for seamen, and in order that their voice might reach Geneva and prevail at the Conference it was absolutely essential that all fissiparous tendencies should be discouraged.

RANDLE CUP CRICKET

Baroda Bank Defeat Union Club

(From A Correspondent)

BARODA, October 15.

The Randle Cup Cricket Tournament match between the Union Club and the Baroda Bank resulted in a win for the Bank. The Union scored 140 in their first innings, Thakore, Pandit and Lele contributing 28, 25 and 26 respectively. Dhond captured five wickets. The Bank scored 120 with Dhond 27. Pandit took five wickets. The Union scored 140 in the second innings with Ghotikar 58, Dhond capturing six wickets. The Bank replied with 171, the last pair playing being Desai and De'Souza who scored 41 each, De'Souza hitting the only sixer of the match. Pandit captured five wickets.

BUTLER INTERNED

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Oct. 15.

It is understood that a butler of Hyderabad City owing suspicious character and alleged association and intrigues has been interned in the Manancor Jail. Official confirmation is lacking. Mananoor is a place in Mahbubnagar district where political suspects and agitators are detained.

Hyderabad Andhra Conference

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Oct. 15.

The fourth annual session of the Hyderabad State Andhra Conference is to be held at Sirsilla in Karimnagar district and will be presided over by Madapati Hanumanthrao. The dates of the Conference are 29th, 30th and 31st December.

Coals Unchanged And Teas Firm

CALCUTTA, Oct. 15.

In the share market to-day jute shares ruled steady throughout the session and a fair turnover resulted. Coals were steady and unchanged. Teas kept firm with good business passing. Miscellaneous were more or less unchanged. Government securities were steady, following were the closing quotations.

Securities.—Three per cent new loan 1951/54 96/12 small lot, three and a half per cent paper 89/2, three and a half per cent loan 1947/50 102/5 small lot, four per cent loan 1960/70 105/11, five per cent loan 1945/55 116/5.

Banks.—Allahabad Bank pref 138, Imperial fully paid 1470 small lot, Reserve Bank 119.

Railways.—Howrah Amta 101, Sail Serajgunge 93/8.

Cottons.—Bengal Nagpur ordy 14/10, Dunbar ordy 121, Kesoram ordy 3/8, Newring ordy 72.

Coals.—Amalgamated 22/8, Aldih 3/4, Bengal 264/8 small lot, Burradhemo 3/4, Burrakur 12/12, Deoli 6, Equitable ordy 37, Equitable pref 120, Hurriladih 18, Mundulpore 6, New Beerbhum ordy 12/8, New Beerbhum pref 13/4, Standard 32, South Karanpura 41, West Jaguria 11/10.

Jutes.—Anglo-India 421, Auckland 214, Bally 202/8 small lot, Barnagore 145 small lot, Birla 14 small lot, Belvedere 344, Cheviot 193, Clive 27/8 small lot, Dalhousie 325 small lot, Empire 31, Fort Gloster 503, Fort William 292, Gourepore 675/8, Howrah 50/8, Hukumchand 11/4, Hooghly pref 19/2, India 305, Kamarhatty 508, Kanknarrah 423/8, Kinnison 625, Megna 24/4 small lot, National 23/4, Northbrook pref 148, Presidency 5, Reliance 70/8 small lot, Waverley 2/2.

Teas.—Betjan 24, Bishnauth 27/4, Baradighi 47/8, Ethelbarrie 11/12, East India 12/6, Eastern Cachar 10/8, Ellen Barrie 248, Gohpur 7/4, Hoograjuli 16, Hansqua 10/10, Huldibari 24/8, Hasimara 40/8, Jutlibari 16/6 small lot, Ledo 211/8, Newsamanbagh 30/4, Putinbari 71, Rudak 47, Soom 16 Teliapara 452/8, Tezpore 10/4.

Miscellaneous.—Burma corporation 8/5 Bengal Telephone ordy 18/10, Bengal Telephone pref 14/6, Upper Jumna elec. 11/8, Bengal Iron 4, Burn and Company ordy 295, Indian Iron and Steel 8/14, Kumardhubi Engineering ordy 3, B. I. Corporation ordy 3/10, Indian cables 5/9, British Ceylon Corporation ordy 8/6, British Ceylon Corporation pref 6, Indo-Burma Petroleum pref 117, India Paper Pulp 182, Camperdown Press 137, Midnapore Zemindary 62/8, Port Shipping 15/14 small lot, Balrampore Sugar 17/8, Cawnpore pref 155, Nawabgunj 142, Punjab Sugar Mills ordy 245, Rohtas pref 116, Samastipur 8/12, South Bihar pref 121.

Debentures.—Seven per cent 1920/35/50 Samastipore Sugar 103.—A. P.

SURPRISING TURN IN "ENTICEMENT" CASE

Magistrate Issues Summons To "Purohit" Who Performed "Gata Shraddham" Of Ranganayaki

Mr. A. R. Gadkari, counsel for the defence in the Aeroplane Romance case, sprang a surprise on the prosecution on Tuesday when he made an application for adjournment of the case before Mr. I. S. Haji at the Mazagaon Police Court, Bombay, on the ground that his client was now in possession of certain information which would be of material evidence in determining whether there was a proper complaint before the Court.

Tuesday was previously fixed as the day for the hearing of arguments.

"GATA-SHRADDHAM."

In the application for adjournment it was stated that when Kapoor, the accused, went to Madras on October 3, he came into possession of certain information which showed that the husband of Mrs. Ranganayaki had performed the "Gata-Shraddham" of Ranganayaki in February, 1934, some days prior to the "shraddha" ceremony of the girl's father-in-law.

"Gata-Shraddham" implied that the girl was considered to be dead by the husband for all social and religious purposes.

According to the custom of the community the "shraddha" ceremony of Mrs. Ranganayaki's father-in-law should have been performed by the deceased's son and the son's wife.

Mr. Gadkari, therefore, submitted that in view of this information, he intended to call witnesses before the court challenging the validity of the complaint.

PUROHIT TO BE SUMMONED.

The "purohit" who performed the "Gata-Shraddham" of Ranganayaki, would be the first witness to be called in support of this contention.

Characterising the application as a "vexatious and frivolous one" Mr. Acharya, on behalf of the prosecution, said that this was a move on the part of the defence to embarass the prosecution, and prolong the proceedings.

He said that it was very surprising that the defence should have come with an application of this nature at this late stage, and opposed it saying that it was not at all material to the case, as, according to Hindu law, a marriage once contracted was an eteral marriage.

WHY NOT SUMMON HUSBAND?

The Magistrate, while granting the application, suggested to Mr. Gadkari that the whole affair could be ended if he would call Ranganayaki's husband as a witness to depose that he did not wish this proceedings to continue.

Mr. Gadkari: I will endeavour to do so, but I cannot guarantee that.

The Magistrate also issued summons on the aforesaid "purohit" to give evidence before the court at the next hearing.

The case was adjourned to October 24.

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1935

Considerable Nervousness On Exchange

Movement Of Prices Shows There Is Hidden Hand Behind Present Decline

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

"Chronicle" 'Change Correspondent

In endeavouring to avert a crisis on the Stock Exchange, the Board of Directors has invited a panic.

The President of the Stock Exchange fearing a "Bear Raid" suspended forward trading and this step was unanimously supported by the Board and the market remained closed for 26 days.

During this period, the Board looked into accounts of several brokers and found out that, not less than 20,000 Tata Steel Ordinary, 2,500 Tata Steel Dfds. and 1,300 Tata Power shares were sold on the 18th September by a Bear operator.

The Board fixed the settlement rates for October delivery and the clearing passed off satisfactorily. The market was then thrown open for forward trading on Monday afternoon between 2 and 4 p.m.

Towards the close on Monday, Bears hammered the market and prices registered a drop of about Rs. 34 in Tata Steel Dfds. from the level of Rs. 500, fixed by the Board.

To-day's Collapse

To-day the market opened at Rs. 460 and immediately collapsed to Rs. 435 on extensive unloading by nervous bulls and on short sales by professional Bear operators.

It seems that Bears have determined to produce a collapse in prices and indirectly challenge the action of the Board in suspending forward trading.

The following table shows how prices of Tata Steel Deferred have declined:—

	Closing	Highest	Lowest
Sept. 5	522	546	522
Sept. 9	540	540	530
Sept. 10	517	535	517
Sept. 11	502	521	497
Sept. 16	491	511	480
Sept. 17	485	500	481
Sept. 18	481	490	462

Trading suspended. Board fixed October Rs. 497/8 and November Rs. 500.

Oct. 14	486	500	466
Octo. 15	456	460	432/8

Hidden Hand

It will be seen from the movement of prices above, that there is a hidden hand behind the present decline in prices:—The Board attempted to avert crisis on the exchange but to-day there was a panicky feeling and now shares kept as collateral securities with Bankers will be pressed for sales. This is how speculation is carried on in local Share Bazaar.

The President has ordered every member to submit his statement of daily purchases and sales. There is less disposition to operate. So far no action has been taken by the Board against any member for reckless sales on the 18th September except abolition of hedges of sub-brokers who number about 2,500.

PRICES RALLY TO RS. 456

Towards the close there was scattered covering by shorts, and prices rallied to Rs. 456. The undertone of the market is still weak, and a feeling of hesitancy prevails.

ITALY'S EMPTY SEATS AT LEAGUE COUNCIL MEETING

When Bedjurond Tecle Hawariate, the Ethiopian Delegate to the League of Nations Council, started speaking on September 6th, the two Italian delegates to the Council, including Baron Pompeo Aloisi, promptly left the Council table and the building. Their empty seats are pictured at the left background. From left to right, next to the empty seats are: Premier Pierre Laval of France; Mr. Guinazu of Argentina, President of the Council; Mr. Avenol; Capt. Anthony Eden of England; Foreign Minister Litvinoff of Soviet and Joseph Beck of Poland.

OUT TO AVENGE PTE. KENNEDY

Defence Witness Makes Admission In Benda Trial

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 14.

At the resumed hearing at the Sessions of the Benda Raid Case Trial three more witnesses for defence were examined to-day before lunch.

PRIVATE DENT'S EVIDENCE.

Witness Private Dent, speaking for the accused Burke in charge of the B. Company's stores, described the general procedure of supply of bedding and clothing to men in close arrest, and said that that men under close arrest are not ordinarily deprived of bedding and clothing, the issue of which is a matter of routine.

In the course of the cross-examination, witness admitted having never seen the rules regarding the routine. Concluding witness said: "If one is arrested late at night, he is generally supplied bedding and clothing the following morning."

WITNESS PRIVATE BROOME.

Next witness Private Broome, Storeman of B. Company, admitting acquaintance with Burke, stated that besides knowing the accused, he knew Swanson, Archbold and Byrne, and identified them in the Court. Proceeding, witness said that sometime in July after the raid, Blundell, Burke, Byrne and Swanson were placed under close arrest and that Burke was arrested after midnight and he was supplied bedding and clothing on the following night under the Guard Commander's orders, who in turn gets instructions from the Regimental Sergeant Major.

Cross-examined by Mr. V. R. Sen, public prosecutor, witness said that he did not come to the court after refreshing his memory about the supply of bedding and clothing to the accused. Witness also said that as a sequel to the Benda Raid, 13 soldiers were placed under close arrest, but he could not recollect all names other than those already mentioned by him.

Pte. Sweeney came in next. Giving evidence for Dowdall, he said that he saw Dowdall on July 18 evening between 5 and 5-30 in the Gymnasium where the accused was present for receiving training in boxing. He was there until 7 p.m. Continuing, witness said that he saw accused leaving the gymnasium while the practice was still on and heard the accused saying something about going to School but witness could not say whether the accused actually attended the school that particular evening or not.

KNOWLEDGE OF RAID.

Cross-examined witness said that he landed in India in March, 1933, and generally did not pay visits to the bungalows of others in the regiment. On July 18 evening he, along with Collins, Thompson and Dowdall were in the boxing training for three hours together, but could not recollect how many times before or after July he and accused spent "so many hours" together in the gymnasium or how many men other than those witness already mentioned were present at the training. Witness could not tell exactly when Dowdall left the gymnasium that evening or where he went after leaving practice. Witness denied having discussed anything concerning the raid with the accused after the Benda Incident.

BREEZE IN COURT.

After lunch, Private Thompson, corroborating the previous witness Sweeney, deposed having seen and accompanied the accused Dowdall from 5 to 7 that evening to the boxing ring for practice. Witness said that besides himself and accused, Sweeney and Collins were also with him that evening at the practice but could not recall whether there were any other accused. Witness could not also recall in the cross-examination, similar occasions before or after the incident, when he attended the practice with the same three companions including the accused, nor could he remember with whom he practised boxing that evening, excepting the accused. Witness admitted he was depromoted two times for inefficiency. Mr. Sen, Public Prosecutor pressed to disclose the cause for inefficiency, but witness persistently refused. This created a mild breeze in the Court.

Witness also could not ascribe any special reason for remembering his meeting with the accused that particular evening, while he could not remember others. He denied knowledge as to why the special roll call was held that night. Witness said that he learnt about Kennedy's injuries from the papers. Concluding Thompson said that he was in the hospital from May 15 till the end of July, and was discharged a few days prior to the incident, when he took to boxing practice.

AT FOOTBALL MATCH.

Next witness Pte. Murphy stated that the accused Archbold was watching a football match with him on July 18, from 5-30 till 6-40 p.m., and again attended the special roll call with the witness.

In the cross-examination, witness could not recollect who else among the accused were among the spectators, who was the referee and who were the players in that match. Recalling the assault on Keinedy, witness said that he heard about it the next morning, viz. July 18, and further admitted that there was a general rumour that something would be surely done to avenge Kennedy's injuries.

Concluding witness admitted knowledge about Archbold being deprived of bedding and clothing for two days in the cell as witness was then on guard duty.

The case was adjourned till to-morrow.—United Press.

BEZWADA PRESS WORKERS ON STRIKE

Sequel To Non-Payment Of Wages For Three Months

(From Our Correspondent).

MADRAS, (By Mail).

The press-workers of Vasi Press, Bezwada, had to walk out owing to non-payment of wages for nearly 3 months. The trouble arose on July 4 when 3 months arrears had accumulated. All the strikers gave 15 days' notice. The proprietor Mr. D. T. Rao, who is the leader of the Nizams State Railway workers came to terms with the workers and promised to clear off the old dues within two months and to pay wages regularly on the 5th of every month and thus the struggle was postponed.

His promises were not kept up. On the 8th inst. the workers demanded wages but the labour leader did not give a favourable consideration. He told them that he would pay them at his convinience. The workers therefore struck work on the morning of 9th inst.

The demands of the workers are regular payments of wages and clearance of old dues, and extra-pay for overtime work.

AUTHORITIES ADAMANT

Students' Union Demand Of "No-Victimisation" Turned Down

(From A Correspondent.)

BARODA, Oct. 15.

The Kalabhavan students' strike continues for the 21st day. It appears that the authorites have declined the Students' Union's demand that there should be no victimisation. Hence the students have been granted. The examinations have been postponed to December.

JOHANNESBURG EXHIBITION

U. P. Home Member's Appeal To Govt. To Open Indian Section

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 15.

A strong support to "Pioneer's" appeal to the Government of India to take action so as to ensure that India is adequately represented at the 1936 Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg is forthcoming from Sir Maharaj Singh, Home Member of U. P. who was till recently India's Agent in the Union.

Sir Maharaj Singh writes:—"I am in entire agreement about the great desirability of India taking adequate part in the Empire Exhibition. I was approached in the matter by authorities of the Exhibition last year when I was Agent of the Government of India in South Africa and promised my full co-operation I did what I could to interest South African Indians and also asked the support and co-operation of the Government of India. I feel confident that the Government of India and their present Agent are equally interested and will do what they can to make the exhibition a success from the Indian point of view.

"In a country such as South Africa where there is little knowledge of India, her civilization, arts and culture, an Indian section of the very important exhibition if properly equipped will do a great good. I remember the interest roused by the local exhibition in Johannesburg last year in which there was an Indian section, which my wife and I and many South African Indians and Europeans helped to establish. It was the most popular part of the exhibition and drew large crowds of South Africans."

MALAVIYAJI LEAVES FOR MUSSOORIE

Advised To Take Complete Rest

BENARES, Oct. 13.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who is in a very weak state of health and has been advised to take complete rest, left for Mussoorie yesterday. He is expected to return to Benares on November 2.

It is understood that the annual meeting of the Court of the Benares Hindu University will be held on December 14, and the Convocation to confer Degrees, on December 15.—A. P.

Book Banned In Hyderabad

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Oct. 15.

A book entitled "Umhathulummath" written by Shamsululema Moulvi Nazir Ahmed and published by Shahid Ahmed, Editor of "Sakhi" has been prohibited by order of the Executive Council in Hyderabad State. The order says that copies already purchased by persons should not be confiscated as that action may tend to create political agitation.

NARIMAN TO SUCCEED SARDUL SINGH

MADRAS, Oct. 15.

The "United Press" learns that the Congress President is not taking in any new Member in the Working Committee in place of Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar who has resigned.

Mr. Nariman who was to have ceased to be a Member of the Working Committee soon after the release of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has been made permanent Member in the vacancy caused by Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar's resignation and the Working Committee is now composed of:—Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (in Europe), Mr Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan (in Jail), Mr. Jairamdas Dowlat Ram, Acharya Kripalani, Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Mr. Lakshmi Kanta Moitra, Mr. Purushottamdas Tandon, Seth Jamanlal Bajaj, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Doctor Pattabhi Sitaramayyah, Dr. Syed Muhammad and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.—United Press.

Press Gallery Assn. For Bombay Council

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi Pays Tribute To The Fourth Estate

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Oct. 15.

Journalists attending the Bombay Legislative Council on behalf of news agencies and newspapers had felt for some time that there should be recognised Press Gallery Association formed in the Presidency. With the near approach of the Reforms and the added responsibility which will be thrown on them as the 'ears and eyes' of a public, much more interested in the Bombay Assembly than they are in the Bombay Council, the journalists realised that there are many matters on which a united voice would be required both in regard to the conduct of the Gallery and in the recommendations to the President. With this object in view during this session in Poona, a meeting was convened, Mr. Alastair MacRae was elected Chairman and Mr. Y. D. Lokurkar, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer and a Committee of seven came into being.

SUCCESSFUL FUNCTIONS

On Sunday night the new Press Gallery Association made its "first public appearancce" when it held its first annual dinner and had as its guests of honour the President of the Council, the Hon. Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, and the Secretary of the Council, Mr. H. K. Chainani. There was a good attendance of members of the Gallery and the dinner, held at the Poona Hotel, proved a signal success. Afterwards the Association and its guests were entertained by the management of the Empire Theatre, where the picture "The man who knew too much" was being screened.

In a brief address Mr. MacRae referred to the cordial relations which had always existed between the President and the Press in the past and trusted that the step which they, as individual journalists, had taken in forming the association, would lead to further co-operation for the benefit of both and the better enlightenment of the public. He touched on a number of points such as the need for Press rooms but referred specifically to the great difficulties under which the men in the Press Galleries worked in Bombay. The Galleries there had been tried and found wanting. The Association knew that the President and the Government were entirely sympathetic and many experiments had been tried with little real improvement.

THE WAY OUT.

The Association, Mr. MacRae said, had considered the matter very seriously and suggested that a way out of the difficulty might be found in the Bombay Chamber if a narrow Press Gallery, raised perhaps six inches from the floor of the House, was constructed round the walls on either side of the President, where chairs are at present reserved for clerks. The Association knew that no big structural alterations were likely to be countenanced until the new Government came into being. This change could be undertaken at little cost and inconvenience. For the next session in Poona, he suggested that the Galleries might be raised a foot or so and that the entrances at the rear of each gallery might be fitted with swinging sound-proof doors.

Concluding the Chairman paid tribute to Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi's outstanding ability as President and expressed the hope that he would be the much-needed link between the old House of to-day and the Legislative Assembly of 1937. No member, he asserted, could be better suited to the task and the House without him in the Chair would be a strange place indeed.

CORDIAL RELATIONS

Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, in reply, congratulated the Association upon the great step that it had taken in inviting him and the Secretary to the Legislative Council to the dinner and thus creating a cordial feeling between them all. He hoped the Association would grow into an Institution in near future. Personally he always had a soft corner for the press. He appreciated every word said about him by Mr. MacRae, whom he had always regarded as a personal friend. His presencec on that occasion was in his representative capacity of the whole House and as such the function had brought the House and the Press in close contact.

Referring to the difficulties experienced by the press the President said he was wide-awake about them. He thought the press was badly situated, out there were difficulties on the other side also. Speaking about the sitting arrangements in the Council Hall at Poona, he pointed out that nothing very much could be done. The Hall had never been built as a "Parliament House" but as a public hall. That being so, he could not understand what better accommodation could be given to the press. However, if any improvements could be made he would be the first to see that the difficulties of the press were met. Possibly he could find a room where the press correspondents could retire and do their work undisturbed. The press was an indispensable compliment to the Council and therefore it could not be lost sight of.

The accoustic properties of the Bombay Council Hall, Sir Ali Mahomed continued, were, indeed, not satisfactory. He had visited several council halls in the country and had found that their accoustic properties were also defective Nothing had so far been found to improve the accoustic properties of the Bombay Hall and the matter was still engaging the attention of the Government and the Chair.

WANTED EXPERTS

The President then gave a piece of advice to the press correspondents reporting the Council proceedings. He always thought that the Council correspondents must be specialists and as competent as 'war-correspondents.' They should really be well up in Council affairs, without which they could not satisfy the public, and much less the Council. The correspondents must know something about the Standing Orders governing the procedure of the Council, so that they would be able to follow the points of order raised on the floor of the House and their rulings given by the Chair thereon. They were, after all, public servants and should be able to supply accurate information to the public.

ROLE OF THE PRESS

As regards the press as a whole, the President remarked that he had great regard for the press, and the latter should also have regard for the Chair. He always held that there were three important educative agencies, namely, 'the pulpit, the platform and the press.' Of these, the really educative agency which could be very useful to the public was the press. The newspapers were the servants of the public and of the various sections of the society. The press had heard it said a thousand times in the Council and even in the law courts, that an article appearing in a newspaper was not allowed to be quoted simply because it might not be a correct report. That was, indeed, a reflection on the press and the latter should see that it was removed once and for all. The press, no doubt, was a palladium, provided the press was worthy of it.

In conclusion the President thanked the Press Gallery Association for inviting him to be present at the function which was the first of its kind in the Bombay Presidency, and he hoped it would be the precursor of many more to follow.

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